SEPTEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3251.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1792.

On Tuesday, the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be exposed to sale by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the house of William Witman, (late Cinley's tavern) about five miles above the White Horse tavern, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading,

That very valuable Estate, known the name of

BIRDSBOROUGH,

Situate partly in Robinson and partly in Union townships, in the county of Berks, consisting of the following

Tracts of Land, Messuages, Buildings, Mills, Forges, &c. viz.

No. 1. CONTAINING Two Hundred acres, Ninety of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one, consisting of Four Hundred young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large stone dwelling house, spring and smoak houses, two large stone barns, a convenient stable near the mansion: a well-built new grist mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country stones: a large and commodious house for the miller, with a store adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one smaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements necessary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy stone dwelling house for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a spring house, carpenter and smith's shops, with a sufficient number of comfortable stone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good saw mill, with tools necessary for working it. All the above described buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are also on this tract, two good farm houses, at present in the tenure of two industrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at present occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new stone dwelling house and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm house, barn and stables, with a good spring house: also a large stone dwelling house, stable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence: at present occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at present occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm house and good stone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A small tract of 40 acres, at a small distance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An island of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the mansion house, where there is an excellent shad fishery.

All the farms are in a high state of cultivation. There is a large quantity of wood, sufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for sale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are several furnaces within a few miles of the premises, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages these works will reap from the proposed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the present state of the river, there is a considerable saving made by water carriage in the spring and fall seasons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

Further information concerning the premises may had of Miers Fisher and Hilary Baker, esquires, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber on the premises.

The terms of sale will be be made known at the time and place of sale, by

CADWALADER MORRIS.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the plantation of the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old last spring, not shod, both hind feet white, some white hairs in both flanks, a small blaze down her face, trots long and easy, has a scar across one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a switch tail. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brought home, with reasonable charges, paid by

August 12, 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate provision is made for paying, redeeming, and discharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates respectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to say---

1. All the certificates issued by this state, upon which an interest of six per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any existing laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of six per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the deferred stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or silver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred stock, on which such additional six per cent. certificates were respectively granted by the state as aforesaid.

3. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the three per cent. stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at such rate as the same may be purchased; provided the same does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or silver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. stock, on which such additional three per cent. certificates were, respectively, granted by the state as aforesaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the interest due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of such bills, and of the interest due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, it is further provided, that, if Congress shall on or before the 1st day of July next, renew and again open the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors or shall, in any other manner and upon any other terms, provide for the assumption of the non-subscribed debts owing to such state creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, subscribable to the subscription so renewed, or entitled to the benefit of such other provision, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said certificate or certificates from the state treasurer; upon this condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do subscribe to the loan so renewed, or acquiesce in the terms of such other provisions, and thereupon, on or before the first day of July next transfer to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they shall receive from the United States, in consequence of such subscription, or all and singular the interests and benefits to be derived from such other provision, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congress, in and by an Act, entituled "An act supplementary to the act for making provision for the debt of the United States," passed on the eighth day of May instant, has renewed and again opened, the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the respective states, which hath not been subscribed, pursuant to the terms proposed in the act, entituled an Act making provision for the debt of the United States, shall be enlarged on the same terms, as in and by the said Act is provided, until the first day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1st day of August next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is made as aforesaid, in and by the said recited Act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depositing with the Register General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the said 1st day of August next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is also made as aforesaid in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled, upon depositing with the State Treasurer, his, her, or their respective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof respectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the said first day of August next, the holder or, holders, of any certificate, or certificates, subscribable to the subscription to the said loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors, and renewed as aforesaid, in and by the said recited act of Congress, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said last mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the state Treasurer; upon the condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do respectively subscribe to the said loan so renewed, and thereupon on or before the said 1st day of August next, transfer to the state Treasurer, for the use of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they shall receive from the United States in consequence of such subscription,

And notice is hereby also given, that from and after the said 1st day of August next, all interest, and all right and claim to interest, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will cease and determine, and be thenceforth extinguished. And the holder and holders of the said certificate and certificates bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who shall neglect to apply as aforesaid, on the said 1st day of August next, for the purpose of having the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforesaid, will forfeit and lose all the benefit and advantage of the said recited Act of the General Assembly, unless such holder, or holders, shall, on or before the first day of January next, enter the same in a book for that purpose to be kept by the Treasurer; in which last mentioned case, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, so entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries respectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever discharged, in the same manner, at the like rates, and upon the same conditions, as if application had been regularly made in pursuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the state debts will be ready at the treasury before the expiration of the term prescribed by the legislature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the state debt, who shall be desirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Register General, on or after the 1st day of July.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in small kegs, superior to drawn nails, for lathing, short shingling, and nailing hoops on casks, and at least thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be sold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-street, No. 59; where also are to be sold, as usual, a complete assortment of the best Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th instant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blacksmith by trade, has a stoppage in his speech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightish hair; had on, when he went away, a round castor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fustian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton stockings; took with him, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, and one pair of linen trowsers, dyed fustian colour. Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the subscriber. The said Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a straight stature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the measles or chicken pox, but appears much like small pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a small mark on his breast by a bite in fighting, his legs long and slim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been used to make most kinds of farming utensils, building of log-houses, and working with ship carpenters, is very fond of spirituous liquors, can drink a great deal and not be intoxicated, speaks much, and lisps a little when so doing; he absconded from his owner last May was two years, and has most likely changed his name. Any person taking and securing the said run-away Negro in any gaol, so that his owner may have him delivered to him, the subscriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worcester county, state of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in said county, shall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

August 10, 1792. * 3m.

WANTED,

A PERSON of skill, activity and integrity, to act as Superintendant in the establishment of the Canal between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware, whose duty will be, principally, to form contracts, engage workmen, and superintend the execution of the works. Applications for this appointment, specifying the terms and testimonials of the applicants, addressed to the President and Managers, and left at the office of the Company, on or before the 25th instant, will be considered and decided on, within ten days after that time.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.

August 14, 1792.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in East-Marlborough township, Chester county, on the night of the 7th instant, a grey MARE, with a snip and switch tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, shod before, trots long, throwing her fore feet out, and is difficult to mount. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may have the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by CALEB PENNOCK.

8th Month 9, 1792. *

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your past favours, especially in voting me on the return with the present Sheriff, induces me to ask your votes and interest the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to serve.
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

West Chester, August 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant assortment of WHIPS, of almost every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials. He returns his most hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and solicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himself to give satisfaction. Country store keepers, and others, who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on the best terms.

N. B. He also has on hand a good assortment of saddles, bridles, saddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harness for coaches, chaises and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual credit.

August 14, 1792.

LONDON.

JUNE 23.

The black cloud of war which hangs ſo heavily this ſummer over the continent of Europe, more and more lowers.—Ruſſia & Poland are about to add to its horrows. Without entering into a diſcuſſion of the cauſe which induces this new ſcene of hoſtility and probable carnage, it is ſufficient to remark what moſt brobably may occur to moſt of our readears, that the moment is at hand, when Poland may ceaſe to be a diſtinct kingdom.—In the laſt war againſt this devoted country, when the combined powers of Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, got each a ſhare of its territories, it ſeemed but to lead to ſome future occaſion of diſpute, to form a pretext for dividing the whole realm. It may be no great preſumption, therefore, to hazard a prophecy, that the reſult of the preſent war, in which other powers moſt probably will unite with Ruſſia, will be a participation among them of the remaining dominions of the Poliſh monarch.

The Pruſſian Cabinet has formally engaged to defend the preſent Conſtitution of Holland, to guard it againſt the innovating ſpirit of the French, and to maintain the dignity of the Stadtholder, and all the prerogatives annexed to his ſtation.

The fleet fitting out by Ruſſia, to act againſt the French, conſiſts of twelve ſhips of the line, and a proportion of frigates.

The States General of Holland have refuſed a requeſt made by his Pruſſian Majeſty, to paſs a convoy of warlike ammunition through their territories, declaring at the ſame time their intention to ſtand perfectly neuter in the preſent diſputes relative to France.

The Elector of Bavaria has, in conſequence of a long conference with the Imperial Miniſter, given up the plan of neutrality, and joined the league of Auſtria, Pruſſia, and Sardinia, againſt France; and it is intended to gain time till ſufficient Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops arrive to protect the eſtates of the Palatine: thoſe eſtates are fortifying towards the Rhine; the Rhine fortreſs at Mauheim is furniſhing with 200 pieces of cannon, and every exertion is uſing to put the place in a formidable ſtate of defenſe.

The Diet of Poland have adjourned, after having conſided the conduct of the war without reſerve to the King, whoſe virtues and talents certainly render him worthy of the truſt. The beſt accounts are received of the Poliſh army: They advanced to meet the enemy in the higheſt ſpirits and with the utmoſt regularity, and are every where received by the inhabitants as brothers, and are even by ſome furniſhed with proviſions and forage without any expence.

We are favoured with the following extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated May 23. —"Her Majeſty of Portugal continues very ill, there is a degree of obſtinacy in her, which Doctor Willis ſays, he never met with in any ſubject he ever had under his care; he has little or no ſucceſs, anp the people in general begin to diſpair.

CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Embaſſy from this country to China has the advantage, as every public undertaking ſhould, of much deliberate and laborious preparation.

Among other circumſtances, the proviſion of interpreters ſhould be noticed. Sir George Stauton had heard, that ſome Chineſe brought over by the French Miſſionaries, were, laſt ſummer, in an Italian convent, to which they had gone from France. He went over to Italy himſelf; diſcovered their reſidence, and obtained leave of the Pope to bring them to England. Two of them are now in his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, and two more are daily expected. They are engaged, at preſent, in learning Engliſh and qualifying themſelves otherwiſe for the office of Interpreters to the Embaſſy. Some little Chineſe is alſo learned from them.

Theſe men are deeply initiated and intereſted in the myſteries of the church of Rome, and were, therefore, the more readily parted with by the Pope, that they might ſerve his cauſe in China.

The number of perſons accompanying this embaſſy will be much greater than was expected. The troops and ſeaman alone will be ſeven hundred, ſo that the purpoſes of protection, as well as of dignity, will be ſufficiently provided for. Among the gentlemen engaged for the occaſion are artiſts of every claſs, with ſuch aſſiſtants as they require.

Their voyages from Portſmouth, will not commence ſooner than Auguſt.

We have been favoured with a ſight of ſome new military inſtitutes by Tippoo Saib. The ſubſtance of the work is thought to be well enough, but the preface is the curioſity. After implying, that heaven ſubſiſts by his will, it calls him "the flower in the garden of creation; the pearl in the ſea of ſublimity; and tells that he intends to erect "a pyramid of the heads of his enemies, which is thought will coſt a thouſand years to reach the top of."

Intelligence from Botany Bay.

The Gorgon, of 44 guns, Capt. Parker, from Jackſon's Bay, arrived at Portſmouth, ſailed from Spithead the 15th March 1791, & reached her deſtined port the 22d Sept. following. They found this infant colony in the greateſt diſtreſs, being in want of every neceſſary of life, and by no means in that fertile ſtate repreſented, nor is there the ſmalleſt probability of its ever being rendered ſo.

The Gorgon left the wretched ſettlers 72 puncheons of ſpirits, with every ſpecies of proviſions ſhe could poſſibly ſpare; and having a long paſſage back, the ſhip's company were reduced to very ſhort allowance, particularl, in the article of ſpirits, and experienced in their turn conſiderable hardſhips before they reached the Cape. When they arrived there, they were obliged to ſend 140 people to the hoſpital, all of whom except one returned on board in perfect health, having been allowed, with the whole of the crew, iſh beef and mutton daily, with every ſort of antiſcorbutic vegetables, with which the place abounded.

About a week before the Gorgon reached Jackſon's Bay in a violent thunder ſtorm, a ball of lightning ſtruck and wounded the fore and main maſts, broke to pieces a leaguer full of arrack, and knocked down ſeveral of the people, however without doing them any conſiderable injury.

About the middle of Auguſt, the Gorgon running through the water at the rapid rate of eleven or twelve knots an hour, with the wind right aft, at day break was found ſurrounded with iſlands of ice of a prodigious ſize, ſome of them in appearance as large as the iſle of Wight. From all directions inevitable deſtruction ſeemed to meet capt. Parker and his people, and nothing but the cool recollection and ſteady behaviour of the officers and crew, and the Gorgon's being an excellent ſea boat, could have prevented her ſharing a ſimilar or a more diſaſtrous fate than the Guardian.

Barrington, of famous memory, is appointed by governor Philips, High Conſtable of Parramatta a new ſettlement about fourteen miles from Sidney Cove, in which he conducts himſelf with great propriety, and diſtributes juſtice in the moſt impartial manner, diſcovering in his deciſions ſingular abilities and humanity.

Wentforth, the highwayman, acts as aſſiſtant to the Surgeon General, at Norfolk Iſland, and likewiſe behaves himſelf remarkably well. He is alſo tutor to the children of the colony.

AMERICA.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Auguſt 18.

From the eaſtward we are informed, that land is daily increaſing in value—the town of Wiſcaſſet, that a few years ſince was a deſert, is now become a flouriſhing mercantile town, people from all quarters are flocking thither to ſettle, which has ſo enchanced the price of houſe lots that 200 dollars is now the price for a lot which not long ſince could be purchaſed for 30. Should the province of Maine be ſeparated from Maſſachuſetts, and be made a State by itſelf, it is more than probable Wiſcaſſet will be the ſeat of government.

ALBANY, Auguſt 27.

A Post is eſtabliſhed from the city of Albany, to the Suſquehannah and Delaware rivers. He performs the tour weekly: from Albany paſſing through part of Renſſelaerville, the towns of Schohary, Harpersfield and Hamden, to Nathaniel Wattles,' on the Suſquehannah, from thence to Walton on the Delaware, and ſo up to the head of that river.

Two other Poſts are eſtabliſhed, who ride thro' Cherry-Valley, Springfield, Coopers-town, Otſego, and ſeveral towns in Tioga county.

Letters or packages for any place on the route of either of theſe poſts, ſent to the care of C. R. and G. Webſter, poſt paid, or left at their office, on the corner of Middle-lane, in State ſtreet, Albany, will be carefully attended to, without any charge for their trouble.

DOVER, Auguſt 22.

It is ſurpriſing, ſays a correſpondent, that there is no laws of this ſtate againſt running horſes through the ſtreets of towns & villages, which are thick ſettled, when there are ſo many inſtances of men & women and children being run over daily.

Laſt Monday afternoon ſeveral countrymen were running horſes in the centre of this town, when Mr. Joſeph Barnham running into the ſtreet, one of the horſes ran him down, threw his rider, and went down over the hill. Mr. Burnham was taken up to all appearance dead, but by the exertions of the citizens and doctors of the town, by rubbing, bathing, &c. he was in ſome meaſure recovered, his ſhoulder was put out, and his left ear nearly torn from his head—he was otherwiſe very much hurt, but we hope not mortally. The rider received no damage, and we hope this accident may prove a warning, and prevent in future the bad practice of running horſes in this town.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 16.

At a meeting of the citizens of the ſtate of South-Carolina, held at the City-Hall in Charleſton, on Tueſday laſt, agreeable to the notice of the committee of the 11th inſtant,

Col. Read in the Chair,

Reſolved, That from henceforth no negro, mulatto or muſtizoe, ſhall be imported or brought into this ſtate, from any of the other ſtates, domeſtic ſervants attendant on their reſpective owners (who are not inhabitants of this ſtate) excepted.

Reſolved alſo, That ſuch attendants ſhall not be ſold within this ſtate, but ſhall return with their reſpective owners whenever they quit this ſtate.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions ſhall not extend to the ſervants or attendants of ſuch perſons, citizens of this ſtate, who may now be ablent from the ſame, or who ſhall hereafter go from this ſtate, or to prevent their bringing back with them their domeſtics, or ſervants, carried from this ſtate.

Reſolved, that the committee of the citizens appointed to carry into execution their reſolves of the 8th and 12th of June laſt, ſhall proceed with ſuch perſons as ſhall violate the foregoing reſolutions in the ſame manner as is directed by the ſixth reſolution of the ſaid 8th of June laſt paſt, with reſpect to ſuch perſons as ſhall violate thoſe reſolutions.

NEW THEATRE

On Thurſday laſt the ground was laid off for the new theatre on Savage's Green. The corner ſtone of the foundation is to be laid on the 20th inſt. The dimenſions, we are informed, are as follows:—one hundred and twenty five feet in length, the width fifty-ſix feet, the height thirty-ſeven feet, with an handſome pediment, ſtone ornaments, a large flight of ſtone ſteps, and a courtyard paliſaded. The front will be in broad-ſtreet, and the pit entrance on Middleton-ſtreet. The different offices will be calculated ſo as not to interfere with each other; the ſtage is to be fifty-ſix feet in length, the front circular, with three rows of patent lamps: the boxes will be conſtructed ſo that ſmall parties may be accommodated with a ſingle box; to every box there will be a window and a Venetian blind; three tiers of boxes, decorated with twenty-nine columns; to each column a glaſs chandelier, with five lights; the lower tier balluſtraded; the middle and upper boxes panneled; fancy painting the ground French white, the mouldings and projections ſilvered; in the ceiling there will be three ventilators. The frontiſpiece, balconies, and ſtage doors, will be ſimiliar to thoſe of the Opera-houſe London.

The theatre is to be built under the immediate direction of Mr *Weſt*. When it is conſidered, that this gentleman has had near thirty years experience in many of the firſt theatres in England, and that he is to be aſſiſted by artiſts of the firſt claſs, Capt. Toomer and Mr. Hoban, we may expect a theatre in a ſtyle of elegance and novelty. Every attention will be paid to blend beauty with conveniency; and to render it the firſt theatre on the continent. The contractors have engaged to complete the building by the tenth day of January next.

One hundred & eighty pounds ſterling of the city money were burnt on Saterday laſt, under the inſpection of John Robertſon Tucker Harris and Samuel Beekman eſquires.

Auguſt 23.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent in Fairfield, dated Auguſt 16.

"On the 16th inſtant our new college of Mount Sion was opened for the reception of ſtudents in the learned languages, and in the liberal arts and ſciences. The building is of capacity ſufficient for the accommodation of a great number of young gentlemen. The expences have already ariſen far above a thouſand pounds ſterling.

"Tuition is not more than eighteen dollars per annum for the higheſt claſſes. Boarding five or ſix dollars per month.

"From the ſituation of the building, the purity of the air and water of the village, Winſborough muſt be pronounced a ſeat of health, at firſt view, by every intelligent ſtranger; and, in effect, it has been found ſuch after long experience by the inhabitants.

"The conveniency of a cold bath, lately erected near the college ſpring, muſt add to the means of reſtoring and preſerving health and good ſpirits. Indeed thoſe among us who have treated themſelves to the bath this ſultry ſummer, make no ſcruple of claſſing the enjoyment among the luxuries of life."

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

By the lateſt accounts from Spain, we are informed, that ſo ſtrenuous are the officers of that government, in their oppoſition to the French Revolution, that they will not allow a Spaniard to mention *the word*. All travellers are ſearched, particularly on the roads near any of the French lines. From St. Sebaſtian to Bayonne a gentleman acquaints us, that he was frequently ſearched; that he durſt not carry a ſealed letter, nor even any ſum of money above what might be ſuppoſed ſufficient to defray travelling charges. St. Sebaſtian is full of French emigrants, particularly prieſts, and poor loyaliſts, as they call themſelves. Theſe latter, not being well able to bear their own expences, are generouſly allowed 20 dollars per head by the King of Spain, to carry them out of his dominions, and tranſport them to Oſtend and Germany.—The Spaniſh government are ſo much alarmed, leſt their nation ſhould catch the *French Diſeaſe*, (the name given by the Emigrant Princes to the Revolution) that they exert themſelves conſiderably, to get quit of every Frenchman who has even heard the ſound of a National Drum.—Capt. Johnſton of the London ſhip Trinity from Oſtend bound to Charleſton, ſpoke Capt. Jarvis of the brig Jenny, from St. Sebaſtian for Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. and informed him of the ſituation of affairs at Oſtend. From every appearance, the national army of France and the people, were in high ſpirits, and it was believed the army was within two days march of Oſtend about the 8th of June laſt. By other authentic accounts from Bayonne, we have information that the people are in high ſpirits.—On Friday, the 8th of June, 200 ladies dreſſed in white, walked in proceſſion at Bayonne, with a liberty-pole and cap, bearing the national colours, and a vane, with the mottos, "*Liberty or Death*" on one ſide, and on the other, "the people of France." This pole was carried with great ceremony through the ſtreets, and placed at a Chapel, where the ladies ſung chorutes of joy and exultation.

Accounts from Barbadoes mention the advanced price of ſugars.——A ſchooner from Dominica bought ſugars at Barbadoes for caſh, ſuppoſed to be intended for Martinique, at ſo high price as 52ſ6 The reaſon alledged, that ſugars were in greater demand to leeward.

Several paſſengers who have arrived here from Barbadoes, in the Four-Brothers, Capt. Robb, inform us, that on the 10th of laſt month there was nothing ſpoken of in Bridgetown, reſpecting the Congreſs of Weſt India merchants, which was mentioned ſome time ſince in our papers.

ADDRESS

To the King of Spain—Written by a gentleman of Trago, who travelled into France with the famous Count d'Aranda.

Charles!

Thy auguſt Father gained the affections of the Spaniſh nation by a government founded on moderation: his reign was marked with bleſſings, the memory of which will never be effaced; he bridled religious deſpotiſm, and mitigated the holy barbarity of the Inquiſition. We expected of a Prince, whoſe ſentiments announced philanthrophy and philoſophy, that he would perfect theſe glorious beginnings; but Charles! thou haſt deceived the hopes of thy people; thou haſt ſuffered them to languiſh under the iron ſceptre of monarchiſm, and the pride of Spain feels the inſult. Our allies, the French, are free, and the report of their glorious Revolution hath ſtruck thy ears like a peal of thunder, and made thee tremble on thy throne. Thy ſtate dungeons which thy auguſt father had ſhut up, have at thy command been put to uſe, and thou haſt ſpread fear and diſtruſt throughout thy wide domains; the age of Philip the Second is revered; but Charles! liſten to the voice of a deſcendant of Cortes, liſten to the voice of Spain entire; reſtore to thy people thoſe rights which God and Nature beſtowed on them, if you deſire not to ſee them ſeize on them by force; ſhut up for ever thoſe gloomy manſions of defolation, where ſacerdotal vengeance offers up its human ſacrifices to a God of mercy; give us up the liberty to ſpeak and think; none but a tyrant can dread the truth, and ſurely thou canſt not deſire that ſo execrable a name ſhould deſcend linked with thine to poſterity; contemplate the miſerable condition of our lands, by nature the moſt fertile in Europe; thy fleets bringing into our ports the gold of Mexico and Cuſco, but thy people are poor and without induſtry; within theſe ten years, three great nations have atchieved their liberty, & Spain reſts ſtill in ſlavery; we have driven away the courageous Moors, and ſuffered ourſelves to be maſtered by the monks—Oh ignominy! oh ſhame! Charles, thou art the richeſt monarch in the univerſe, be alſo the moſt glorious, the moſt juſt, the moſt beloved: ſhew thyſelf worthy of commanding the Spaniſh nation, of reigning over freemen; think on thy true intereſt, think on the energy of the nation, think on thy renown.

Gironde, (Spain) Jan. 12, 1792.

Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

Letters for the Britiſh Packet Halifax, Capt. Baulderſon, for Falmouth, via Halifax, will be received at this office until THIS morning, 4th September, at eight o'clock.

SHIP NEWS.

Captain Scelly, of the ſchooner Peggy, from Savannah, loſt his mainmaſt in a ſquall of wind from E. S. E. the 23d ult notwithſtanding which, proceeded on his paſſage, and arrived here laſt Saturday.

Capt. Farris, of the brig Jenny, arrived here laſt Saturday from St. Sebaſtins (Spain) in 60 days: he ſpoke a Salem ſchooner from Bayonne homeward bound, out two days; ſailing in company with a French brig, in the Bay of Biſcay, whom Capt. Farris alſo ſpoke the next day, (30th); the brig was bound from Cape-Francois to Bayonne. July 31, lat 31, 9, long. 50, 43, ſpoke a brig belonging to Boſton, Joſhua Gale, maſter; out 20 days, from Demarara homewards. Aug. 11, lat. 30, 56, long. 60, 30, ſpoke a ſhip from Antigua, Capt. Johnſton, out ten days, bound to Liverpool. Aug. 18, ſpoke the Trinity of London, William Johnſton, maſter, from Oſtend, bound for Charleſton—in lat. 34, 43, out 74 days. Same day ſpoke a Philadelphia brig, Capt. Oſborne, bound to Madeira. Aug. 20, lat. 35, 35, long. 66, 30, ſpoke the Hercules, of Briſtol, homeward bound. Aug. 30, in ſoundings, ſpoke the ſhip Thomas, of Marblehead, from Liverpool, out 51 days, bound to Baltimore; who informed, that they had ſpoke the brig Columbia, Bailey, in long. 37; out at that time 68 days from Amſterdam. The Columbia having on board 180 Dutch paſſengers, bound to Philadelphia.

From the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette.

MADRAS, March 1.

This moment the important intelligence of a peace with Tippoo, has been announced to the public under a diſcharge of 21 guns from the wall of the fort—a peace that whilſt it reſtores the long wiſhed for tranquility of our poſſeſſions in India, ſecures the moſt honorable advantages to the Britiſh Empire.

The following particulars are ſaid to form the preliminary articles: Tippoo cedes to the allies one half of his dominions, the ſelection to be left to their own choice, and be made from thoſe parts that lie contiguous to the territories of the reſpective parties; and all below the Gnauts, both on this ſide the Peninſula and the Malabar coaſt, to be poſſeſſed by the company.

Tippoo to pay 3 crores, and 30 lacks of rupees to the allied armies, as a reimburſement of the expence of the war, and to releaſe all priſoners in his poſſeſſion of every deſcription, ſubjects of great Britain, without reſerve.

His two ſons are to remain as hoſtages in the Carnatic for the due obſervance of the treaty in all its parts.

On the morning of the 24th the young princes arrived in camp, in purſuance of the preliminary articles of the treaty.—They were conducted to the tents pitched for their reception.

Captain Welſh with his battalion has the charge of the young princes.

The following are the general orders iſſued by Earl Cornwallis on this great occaſion.

CAMP, SERINGAPATAM,
February 24, 1792.

Lord Cornwallis has great pleaſure in announcing to the army, that preliminaries of peace have been ſettled between the confederate powers and Tippo Sultan, containing conditions highly honourable and advantageous to the company, and the Britiſh nation; and in conſideration of the uncommon valour and firmneſs that has been ſhewn manifeſtly by the officers and ſoldiers of the king's and company's troops, during the whole courſe of the war, it is his Lordſhip's intention to take upon himſelf to order a handſome gratuity to be diſtributed to them in the ſame proportion as prize money, from the ſum that Tippoo has bound himſelf by one of the articles to pay to the company. It has been agreed that from this day hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides, but the army is not only to retain its preſent poſts till further orders— but his Lordſhip likewiſe enjoins, in the ſtrongeſt manner, that no troops, nor perſons belonging to Tippoo ſhall be allowed to paſs the Picquet and approach the encampment, without a paſſport or permiſſion regularly notified, and in general, that the ſame vigilance and ſtrictneſs that has been cuſtomary during the war, ſhall be obſerved by all officers and ſoldiers in the execution of every military duty, until the troops ſhall arrive at the poſt that ſhall be allotted to them, in the company's territories——His Lordſhip thinks it almoſt unneceſſary to deſire thearmy to advert, that moderation in ſucceſs, is no leſs expected from brave men, than gallantry in action, and he truſts that the officers and ſoldiers in his army, will not only be incapable of committing violences in any intercourſe that may happen between them and Tippoo's troops, but that they will even abſtain from making uſe of any kind of an inſulting expreſſion towards an enemy now ſubdued and humbled.

MARCH, 8th.

In our laſt courier we anticipated the arrival of the hoſtages in camp.—It was on the 27th, inſtead of the 24th ult. that the important event took place—about twelve o'clock the works of the fort of Seringapatam were crowded with an innumerable multitude of people; and the Sultan was plainly diſcovered amongſt them.—In a few minutes afterwards the young princes made their appearance, they were conducted from the iſland to a large pavilion pitched for their reception, near Sibbald's redoubt, about a mile from the fort.

Here they were received by Sir John Kenneway, who attended them, accompanied by an eſcort, to head quarters.

On entering the camp, they were ſaluted with nineteen guns: and the part of the line they paſſed was under arms, and the officers ſaluted. Lord Cornwallis ſaluted them in his tent, which was guarded by a battalion of Sepoys; and they were then formally delivered over to his Lordſhip, by Gullum Ally Beg, the Sultan's Vackeel, as hoſtages for the due performance of the treaty.

The ſcene was grand and affecting, and impreſſed all preſent with thoſe feelings which are not eaſily delineated.

It was a proud ſcene to the conquerors—it was the moſt humiliating to the vanquiſhed.

An awful ſilence for a moment prevailed, and every one ſeemed abſorbed in the tumult of ideas which the occaſion naturally called forth.

At length Gullum Ally, approaching Lord Cornwallis, and under much agitation, addreſſed his Lordſhip in the following emphatic words: "Theſe children," ſaid he pointing to the young princes, whom he preſented, "were this morning the ſons of a Sultan my maſter—their ſituation is changed, and they muſt now look up to your Lordſhip as their father,"—and the tender and affectionate manner in which his Lordſhip received them, ſeemed to confirm the truth of the expreſſion:

The attendants of the young princes appeared aſtoniſhed at what they ſaw, and their countenances were highly expreſſive of the ſatisfaction they felt in the benevolence of his Lordſhip.

Some converſation took place between his Lordſhip and the Vackeels of Tippoo, in which the latter declared that the termination of the war diffuſed happineſs throughout all ranks of people, and after ſitting a few minutes, they retired, accompanying the young Princes to their tents, under the eſcort of a party of our troops, which remained with them as their guard.

Before they took their leave, his Lordſhip preſented a gold watch to each of them, as a mark of his regard.

The following extract from general orders iſſued in camp before Seringapatam, the 18th February, 1792, ought to have appeared earlier, but we have only this moment received them, and we therefore hope our readers will excuſe apparent irregularites.

Lord Cornwallis is convinced that the military order which has been ſo often manifeſted by the officers and ſoldiers of this army during the courſe of the preſent war, will call forth the moſt animated exertion of all ranks upon an occaſion which may eventually bring the conteſt to a ſpeedy and honourable concluſion; and therefore only thinks it neceſſary to deſire that both officers and ſoldiers will recollect that, gallantry under arms forms but one part of the duty of a ſoldier during a ſiege, and that the ultimate ſucceſs cannot be ſecured without the moſt vigorous and unremitting exertion of induſtry and labour.

His Lordſhip will enter into all the details of the arrangements for carrying on the ſiege, and he feels a peculiar ſatisfaction in poſſeſſing the advantages of General Meadows's zeal and activity, for aſſiſting to ſuperintend the execution of them. He requeſts that the General will be pleaſed to viſit the works as often as he ſhall think it expedient, and that he will give ſuch orders upon the ſpot, as may from time to time appear to him to be calculated for preſerving our own troops, and for rendering our fire more effectual againſt the enemy; communicating the nature of ſuch orders to his Lordſhip as ſoon as may be convenient for him; and in every other reſpect his Lordſhip relies with the utmoſt confidence on the General, both for ſuggeſting what may be uſeful for improvany of the arrangements, and for executing with energy whatever may be directed for promoting the ſucceſs of the preſent enterpriſe,

Captain Maden, of his Majeſty's 76th regiment, Aide-de-camp to Earl Cornwallis, left the army on the 29th inſtant, charged with his Lordſhips diſpatches for England; one of the Indiamen now in the roads, will be immediately diſpatched for the purpoſe of announcing to government, the important intelligence of the honourable and advantageous peace made by his Lordſhip with Tippoo Sultan, and of the concluſion of a war, whoſe principal was humanity, whoſe progreſs was glory, and whoſe termination is as honourable as its aim was juſt.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1792.

The following are the names of the perſons propoſed as candidates at the enſuing election for Repreſentatives for the United States, and Electors of a Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States.

CONGRESS.

William Findley, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzſimons, Daniel Heiſter, William Bingham, William M Clay, William Irvine of Cumberland, Thomas Hartley, Peter Muhlenberg, James Roſs, of Waſhington, William Kittera, Thomas Scott, John Arndt, jun.

Charles Thompſon, William Findley, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Edward Tilghman, William Montgomery, Daniel Heiſter, John Smilie, Thomas Hartley, William Irvine, John W. Kittera, Andrew Gregg, Peter Muhlenberg, John Barclay.

Frederick A Muhlenberg, William Irvine, William Findley, Lawrence Seckel, Thomas Hartley, Thomas Fitzſimons, Peter Muhlenberg, Daniel Heiſter, John W. Kittera, William M'Clay, Thomas Scott, John Barclay, James Roſs, of Waſhington.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzſimons, William Findley, Peter Muhlenberg, Charles Pettit, Daniel Heiſter, Thomas Hartley, John W. Kittera, Charles Thompſon, William M'Clay, James Roſs, of Waſhington, Thomas Scott, William Irvine.

William Bingham, Samuel Powell, Thomas Fitzſimons, William Lewis, George Latimer, William Rawle, Hugh Brackenridge, George Woods, ſen. Thomas Hartley, Edward Hand, Daniel Clymer, William M. Smith, Henry Wynkoop.

Thomas Fitzſimons, William Lewis, John W. Kittera, William Findley, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, James Roſs, of Waſhington, Samuel Sitgreaves, Charles Thompſon, Collinſon Read, Charles Pettit, William Maclay, William Irvine, John Barclay.

Charles Thompſon, William Bingham, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, William Findley, Daniel Heiſter, John Smilie, Thomas Hartley, William Irvine, John Barclay, William M'Clay, John W. Kittera, William Montgomery, Peter Muhlenberg.

ELECTORS OF A PRESIDENT. &c.

Thomas M'Kean, David Rittenhouſe, Samuel Miles, Joſeph Wallis, Jacob Ruſh, Joſeph Heiſter, Daniel Clymer, John Hannum, Gerardus Wynkoop, John Gibſon, George Woods, John Montgomery, Henry Miller, W. A. Atlee, Robert Coleman.

CONFERREES.

William Findley, Thomas Scott, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzſimons, John Barclay, Daniel Heiſter, John Hannum, John W. Kittera, Thomas Hartley, William Irwin, William M'Clay, John Woods, William Montgomery.

AT a meeting of a reſpectable number of the freemen of the county of Cheſter, at Weſt-Cheſter, in ſaid county, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt, 1792, in purſuance of an advertiſement framed at a meeting of the aſſociate Judges of the court of Common Pleas of ſaid county, the Grand Jury, Commiſſioners, and a number of other reſpectable freemen of the ſame county, the following perſons, viz. Richard Thomas, William Gibbons, Samuel Evans, and Thomas Roſs, were choſen and appointed conferrees, to meet in general conferrence, ſuch other conferrees as have been or may be appointed from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate at Lancaſter on the 20th of September next, for the purpoſe of propoſing ſuitable perſons to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, as well as electors of a Preſident, and Vice Preſident of the United States.

By order of the meeting
RICHARD THOMAS, Chairman.

Captain Smith, of the Polly, in 19 days from Curacoa, informs, that he was on his outward paſſage going into the Iſlands about the time the hurricane was felt: he particularly remembers paſſing Euſtatia on the 1ſt of Auguſt, and thought, from the appearance of the weather, he ſaw ſomething like the tail of the hurricane; he, however, eſcaped it altogether, and made his port good; was only 5 or 6 days at Curacoa, and made his paſſage back here in 18 days. As he paſſed the Keys, he ſaw a wrecker with the ſchooner Polly's boat, the ſchooner having been loſt in the late ſtorm.

*** THE FREEMAN, No. II *containing obſervations on the letters of* "A FARMER," *addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States*, is received, and will be inſerted in our next.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, John Cain (an old offender) born in Ireland, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, black hair, down look: had on a new caſtor hat, a pattern jacket, corduroy breeches, thread ſtockings, an old pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles, fond of ſtrong liquor; was ſeen on the road near Philadelphia, in company with a Dutch woman of his acquaintance, and it is expected they will endeavour to paſs as man and wife. From information he meant to go to Trenton, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. Any perſon apprehending ſaid villain, and have him confined in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought back.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Auguſt 23, 1792. §

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of Montgomery county, at Joſeph Tyſon's, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1792, Jonathan Roberts, Eſquire, in the chair---It was reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips in ſaid county, to meet at their reſpective places of chooſing townſhip officers, on the 22d of September, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon, there to chooſe three perſons to attend a general county meeting, to be held at John Wentz's, in Whitpain townſhip, on the 29th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix a ticket for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, &c. for ſaid county, at the enſuing election.

To the Electors of the County of Montgomery.

Fellow-Citizens,

I THANK you for the confidence repoſed in me, one of your Rrpreſentatives in the legiſlature. As my private affairs will, the enſuing year, prevent me from giving that conſtant attendance the importance of the truſt requires. I therefore requeſt you will nominate ſome perſon, at the next general election, to ſerve in my ſtead, and thereby oblige your friend,

¶ JAMES VAUX.

To the Electors of Cheſter County.

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous exertions in my behalf on a former occaſion, demand my warmeſt acknowledgments. I once more come forward to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the enſuing election, and flatter myſelf that ſimilar exertions will procure me the Sheriff's office. Should I be ſo happy as to be your choice, my utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to ſerve you with fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ready and attentive Friend to ſerve,
EZEKIEL LEONARD.

Weſt Bradford townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1792. ‡

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Adam Speelmyer, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, duly atteſted, in order that they may be ſettled and paid, and every perſon indebted to the ſaid eſtate, is deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

CATHERINE SPEELMYER, Acting Executrix.

Southwark, September 1, 1792. ‡

Northampton county, Auguſt 27, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the tavern of Joſeph Sevetz, in Millers town, on Friday the 14th of September next, a certain Meſſuage, a two ſtory Houſe and Lot of Ground, marked in the plan of ſaid town No. 2, and bounded on Lot No. 1 and Lot No, 3, and on the great road; containing two acres, more or leſs: Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place aforeſaid, will be ſold, a quantity of Store Goods. The above lot of ground and goods taken in execution as the property of Lewis and Thomas Walker, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Norris-Town, Montgomery County, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of pluries Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Abraham Streeper, innkeeper, in Lower Merion townſhip, on Wedneſday, the third day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Jacob Jones, Paul Jones, and others, containing fifty acres, be the ſame more or leſs, whereon are erected, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, griſt-mill, &c. with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Anthony Levering, deceaſed, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon all that capital meſſuage, and three ſeveral tracts of land, two of them contiguous to each other, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on the eaſt ſide of the river Schuykill, and the other of them ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, in the aforeſaid county, on the weſt ſide of ſaid river, which three tracts, containing in the whole 204 acres, known by the name of the Springmill farm, on which are erected, a large three ſtory ſtone houſe, with a kitchen adjoining to it, a ſtone barn and ſtables, two limekilns, one ſawmill, &c. there are alſo on ſaid premiſes, an excellent vineyard, and a ferry over the ſaid river Schuylkill. The whole taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Peter Legaux, by HENRY KNOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30. 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, inkeeper, in Marlborough townſhip, on Friday, the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Heiſter, John Zepp and others, containing twelve acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Henry Fouſt, by HENERY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, county of Montgomery and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 29th inſtant, a likely brown Horſe, 3 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, ſhod before, ſhort built, good ſpirits, carries well, and never was geered, both his hind feet white, and about fourteen hands three inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the theif, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and that the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by

8th mo. 31ſt, 1792. JOHN WILSON.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RUN away on the 5th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pitts Grove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice Lad, named Daniel Richmon, a blackſmith by trade, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, ſlender made, brown hair, dark eyes, long legs, a lazy walk, very talkative: had on and took with him a good furr hat, a light ſnuff coloured broadcloth coat, a bar'd corduroy veſt; his ſhirts and trowſers of homeſpun, &c. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid apprentice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no charges.

Auguſt 20, 1792. ¶ CORNELIUS AUSTIN.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate late of John Roberts, tavern-keeper, of Upper Merion townſhip, county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, before the 1ſt day of January next, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

ISAAC DAVIS,
JOSEPH ROBERTS, } Adminiſtrators.

Auguſt 30, 1792. ¶

Cheſter county, Weſt-Cain townſhip, October 1, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a brindle STEER, with a ſtar and ſome white ſpots, riſing two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold according to law, by

‡ JAMES JOHNSTON.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 12th inſtant, the Subſcriber's Fulling-mill, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, and the following deſcribed pieces of ſtuff taken out, viz. one piece of dreſt cloth, containing eleven yards, dyed a yellow drab colour, and marked I A; one piece of dreſt cloth, about nine yards, dyed a light lead colour, and marked I H; one piece of cloth, containing ten yards, a light lead colour, fulled and ſheared, but not preſſed, marked E T; and one piece dreſt cloth, of about ſeven yards, a high brown, marked I S; one other piece of dreſt cloth, of eight yards, dyed a yellow colour, and marked IF; and one piece of cotton and linnen ſtuff, about ſix or ſeven yards, neither dyed nor dreſt. The above robbery is ſuppoſed to be committed by three perſons, who paſs for brothers, and in this neighbourhood called themſelves John, Joſeph and Alexander Britton, but it appears otherwiſe, and that their names are Robins, and are ſons of William Robins, living in or near Cramberry, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, having lived ſome time paſt not far diſtant from where the Robbery was committed, but were abſent at the time, and left their places of abode the day following very precipitately, leaving part of their wages behind them; they are perſons of ill fame. John Robins is a ſtout well made fellow, near 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and is lame by a cut with a ſcythe in the hollow of his left foot; had on, when he went away, a dark ſailor jacket, twilled trowſers, dyed a dark colour, an old patched hat, and bare of clothes. Joſeph Robins is a Weaver by trade, and ſuppoſed to be about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a middle ſtature, has dark hair; had on, when he went away, a bottle green cloth coat, ſtriped jacket, and fuſtian trowſers, his other clothes unknown; one of his legs is much ſmaller than the other. Alexander Robins is a taylor by trade, about 21 years of age, of a ſmaller ſtature than either of the others, has long black hair tied; had on, when he went away, and took with him, a ſtriped coat, two nankeen jackets, and two pair of trowſers of the ſame, other clothes unknown. The above deſcribed perſons are allowed to be very active at all kinds of exerciſe, and more eſpecially Alexander, are all fond of ſtrong liquor, and very quarrelſome when intoxicated. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed perſons, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and ſecures the above mentioned ſtuffs, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or ſix dollars for the ſtuffs only, and ſix dollars for the thieves, or in proportion for any part thereof, paid by

HUMPHREY ELLIS.

Eighth month 24th, 1792. ‡

SIX POUNDS Reward.

YESTERDAY THOMAS COTTER was committed to gaol for baſtardy, and JOSEPH ROACH for aſſaulting and beating the Conſtable, while in the execution of his office, and both made their eſcape from the Conſtable, on their way to gaol. COTTER is a luſty ſtout fellow, about 6 feet high, and marked with the ſmall pox, ſpeaks with the Iriſh dialect, and is now hired by the year with James Bartram, near Darby. ROACH is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and ſpeaks with the Iriſh accent. They are ſuppoſed to be about 30 years old each. Whoever will apprehend them, or either of them, and deliver them to the High Sheriff of Cheſter County, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds reward for each, paid by JOHN HAMPTON,

Conſtable of Tredyffrin.

Tredyffrin, Auguſt 13th, 1792. §

TO BE SOLD,

BY public vendue, on the 19th day of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Sparks, in Salem, Three hundred and ſeventy one acres of land, in Upper Alloways creek townſhip, Salem County, New-Jerſey, being part of the Farm of the old Glaſs-houſe. They compoſe three different tracts ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from each other, on one of which is a large barn, and a comfortable ſmall dwelling-houſe. About ſeventy acres, moſtly meadow land, are cleared. The remainder is good wood-land, and contains a ſmall quantity of very valuable white oak timber. The premiſes are within two miles of a navigable creek, and of a Friends Meeting, and within one mile of a good mill. The terms of payment will be extremely eaſy. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the tracts, may apply to Samuel Ray, at Wiſtar's mill, who will ſhew them. If not ſold by public vendue, they will be exchanged for real eſtate in or near this city. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

CASPAR WISTAR, Jun.

Auguſt 27th, 1792.

Cheſter County, Coventry townſhip, Auguſt 25th, 1792.

CAME to the Subſcriber's plantation, laſt Thurſday, a bay Mare colt, ſuppoſed to be two years old, a natural trotter. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away.

‡ DANIEL BROWER.

Spring-houſe, Auguſt 23, 1792.

WAS left at the Spring-houſe on the 6th of February laſt, by Medad Mitchell; A BAY MARE. I do hereby requeſt ſaid Medad Mitchell to come, and take away ſaid MARE in the courſe of four weeks, and pay off what coſt is on her, or ſhe will be ſold, to pay for her keeping, at the Spring-houſe, by

‡ CHRISTIAN DULL.

STOP THIEF.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at the foot of Germantown-hill, was broke open by ſome perſon or perſons unknown, ſuppoſed to be done early in the evening of Tueſday the 21ſt inſtant, and from thence was ſtolen a bright bay gelding, full aged; 14 hands two or three inches high, a long black mane, ſwitch tail pretty long, his legs black, and not trimmed this ſeaſon; new ſhoes before, and his hind ſhoes much worn. He has alſo two white marks on the outſide of each hoof, which are ſuppoſed to ariſe from bleeding, and on one hoof behind the mark of a tread. He walks, trots and gallops, and does not like to have his ears touched, when the bridle is put on, and has been lately rubbed by the harneſs on the off ſhoulder. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief; and if the horſe ſhould be found treſpaſſing, a generous reward will be given to any perſon who brings him to

RICHARD NEAVE.

Briſtol townſhip Auguſt 29.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's farm, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 17th inſtant, a dark roan Horſe, ſix years old, 15 hands high, bald faced, wall eyed, four white feet, black mane and tail, his mane hangs to the right ſide: he carries lofty before, and canters light and eaſy. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe Five Dollars, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1792. ¶

BARK WANTED.

THE ſubſcriber, underſtanding that the farmers, and others in the country, have quantities of bark ſtripped, which remains in the woods, takes this method to inform the owners thereof, that he will give forty-five ſhillings per cord for all merchantable Spaniſh oak bark, and a proportionable price for all other kinds of bark made uſe of in tanning, provided it is brought to the city before the winter ſeaſon commences.

JONATHAN MEREDITH.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1792, No. 27, ſouth Third-ſtreet.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts, for ſettlement, to

GEORGE MARIS, } Adminiſtrators.
OWEN FOULKE, }

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20th, 1792. 6t

ALL perſons are hereby notified, and thus publicly forewarned, not to take aſſignments of four bonds, or of either of them, given by the ſubſcriber to George Sparks, and ſince tranſferred to Abraham Innſkeep, the ſaid Sparks not having performed his part of the contract, and he and the ſaid Innſkeep having been informed of the determination of the ſubſcriber, who is reſolved not to diſcharge the ſaid bonds.

Auguſt 7, 1792. * EVERARD BOLTON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Brinton, late of Birmingham townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for payment, to

WILLIAM GIBBONS, or } Executors.
GIDEON GILPIN, }

Auguſt 1, 1792. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand. Alſo

A large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, Market-ſtreet. ¶ 6 w.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Iſaac Bennet, ſon of John Bennet, late of Northampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, to meet the ſubſcriber, aſſignee of ſaid Bennet, at the houſe of the widow Fenton, inn-keeper, in the ſaid townſhip, on the 7th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and bring their accounts that they have againſt the ſaid Bennet, in order that a dividend may be ſtruck amongſt the ſaid creditors by

DAVID DUNGAN, Aſſignee.

Auguſt 18 1792. *

WANTED,

A FULLER, one who underſtands the trade perfectly well, in all its branches capable of taking the charge of a mill, as a maſter workman, and can come well recommended for his ſobriety, (a perſon without a family would be preferred;) ſuch a one may meet with good encouragement, by early application to the ſubſcriber, in Amwell, near Flemington, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

THOMAS READING.

Auguſt 14, 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Franklin county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſeven miles from Chambersburg, and four miles from Green Caſtle. The great road from Chambersburg to Green Caſtle, Hager's-Town and Wincheſter, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongſt which are ſome excellent meadow, and more can be made. The ſoil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in ſurveying in the Geneſee country; application for the terms of ſale may be made to him, in Ontario county, ſtate of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requeſted to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjuſt a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the aſſignees of the ſaid Elijah Etting's eſtate. Such perſons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforeſaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongſt the creditors of the ſaid Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Truſtee to the eſtate of Hubley and Graff, aſſignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

For Sale, and immediate poſſeſſion given,

SIXTY acres of Land, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, &c. with ſtock and implements, if needful; hay and grain in the barn, and in the ground. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.

July 24, 1792. ‡ eotf.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-ſtreet,

A LIST of the DUTIES

Payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States of America, from and after the laſt day of June, 1792; the Duties of Tonnage, and the Rates of Coins, by which the duties are to be received and eſtimated; Rates of Drawbacks, Debentures, Fees, &c.

Alſo, The Mode of tranſacting Buſineſs at the Cuſtom-Houſe for the Port of Philadelphia, with Extracts from the Revenue Acts, for the direction of Merchants, Maſters of Veſſels, and others concerned.

DIVINE MUSIC.

The Choriſter's Companion;

Containing the neceſſary Rules of PSALMODY, and a choice and valuable Collection of

Pſalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems,

from the moſt celebrated ancient and modern Authors; Together with ſeveral Tunes never before printed.

To which is added,

A SUPPLEMENT of PSALM and HYMN TUNES, newly compoſed, or not before printed in America

Publiſhed by SIMEON JOCELIN, in New-Haven.

And ſold by MATTHEW CAREY, No. 118, and by Meſſieurs H. and P. RICE, No, 50, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and ſow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, pleaſantly ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing ſprings, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but ſixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second ſtreets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland, June 23d. 1792. * t b.c.t.f.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fuſtian jacket and breeches, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of James Mathews, deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale, all the real eſtate of ſaid Mathews, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good ſquare log houſe and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of ſeven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ſhip timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premiſes, on Oldman's creek; alſo about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, ſubject to an improving leaſe; likewiſe ſix acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premiſes, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. *6w DANIEL MORRISON.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE ſociety for the inſtitution and ſupport of First-Day, or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having eſtabliſhed two ſchools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor and Mr. John Barry, and one ſchool for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Viſitors do hereby earneſtly ſolicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwiſe avail themſelves of educating thoſe under their care, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, to receive that inſtruction which is ſo neceſſary to qualify them for uſefulneſs in civil ſociety.

Firmly perſuaded of this great truth, that to diſſeminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happineſs; the Board do therefore earneſtly requeſt, that all their fellow-citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will uſe their influence with thoſe whoſe circumſtances prevent the inſtruction of their children, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the ſociety.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1792.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB WEBER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce them, on or before the firſt day of September next, when the adminiſtrators are determined to make ſettlement thereof with the concerned, to

ABRAHAM WEBER, }
BENJAMIN WEBER, } Adminiſtrators.
CHRISTIAN WEBER, }

Montgomery county, Auguſt 4, 1792. *

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in East-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a large red STEER, (appears to have been worked.) The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Auguſt 1, 1792. * JOHN M'DERMOND.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3252.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1792.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Mr. FRENEAU,

AS the citizens of the United States will ſuffer themſelves no longer to be amuſed by flowery and pompous declamations on the proſperity of our country, and the ſuperior virtue, diſintereſtedneſs and patriotiſm of the executive officers: recourſe is now had to villifying and abuſing every freeman who dares to declare his opinion on public meaſures. The ſelect few not willing to defend with fair argument, the ariſtocratic principles of government, which they are endeavouring to eſtabliſh, they are reduced to the wretched artifice of miſtating the arguments of the friends of the people, and placing the ſtrength of their remarks on their own wilful miſrepreſentations. An inſtance of this kind may be obſerved in Fenno's paper of Saturday laſt. A writer under the ſignature of a freeman propoſes to anſwer the letters addreſſed to the yeomanry: but inſtead of coming forward with that diſintereſted candour conſiſtent with the inveſtigation of truth, he takes no notice of the general principles of the letters, which tend to ſhew the injuſtice, the impropriety and danger of government interfering in the occupations of citizens. An open oppoſition to ſuch principles would attract the attention of the people to the ſecret deſigns of the party; and therefore the old ground is had recourſe to, of miſtating facts and drawing concluſions from them.

The Farmer ſays, p. 14, "Holland affords a ſtriking contraſt in favour of a free commerce, the territory of that republic not raiſing a ſufficiency of WHEAT for their own conſumption, have by the means of a free commerce, not only enſured a full ſupply for themſelves, but frequently for their neighbours. During the late commotions in France, the diſtreſs of the people in Paris, in 1789, was relieved by CORN ſupplied by Meſſrs. Hope of Amſterdam, to the amount of one million of French livres.*" The Farmer confines his obſervation to the ſingle article of *wheat*. The above writer takes no notice of this aſſertion, but enters into a lengthy detail of the internal police and oppreſſive ſyſtem of the Dutch finance, which being principally confined to the neceſſaries of life, the *people* have been reduced to a ſervile dependence on a monied ariſtocracy.

The writer is equally unjuſt in his remarks reſpecting France. The direful effects of the ſplendid and extravagant reign of Lewis XIV. is too well eſtabliſhed to require elucidation. The Marquis de la Fare, ſpeaking of the eſtabliſhments which took place during that period, obſerves, that "the King's arbitrary government rendered thoſe eſtabliſhments almoſt uſeleſs. For a deſpotic power does not agree with eminent talents, and with noble qualities; a blind ſubmiſſion, which is inconſiſtent with an elevated mind, becoming then the chief qualification to make a man's fortune."

Conſidering that it is not only the right, but the duty of the citizens of a free independent commonwealth to intereſt themſelves in the welfare of their country, the Farmer ſometimes finds leiſure to communicate his ſentiments on public meaſures; but he will find *no time* to enter into contentions and unprofitable ſcribbling. For whether his errors be truly diſcovered, or peeviſhly and falſely laid to his charge, the ſeveral readers muſt be the judges.

A FARMER.

* Neckar's adminiſtration, p. 331.

NUMBER II.

OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of "A FARMER," *addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States.*

AN idea has been circulated, that *Congreſs* have granted exemptions, privileges and bounties to *the New-Jerſey Society for promoting uſeful manufactures*, and parts of the letters of "THE FARMER" tend to confirm that miſtake. The freemen of the United States will find, however, on the ſtricteſt examination, that no vote, reſolution or act, of the federal legiſlature, has been paſſed concerning that company, and of courſe that no bounty, privilege, exemption or other advantage has been given by Congreſs to them, their workmen or their property, of any ſort or kind. They are indiſputably liable to the impoſt, tonnage, duty on diſtilled ſpirits, and every other revenue of the United States, preſent or future, in like manner and in equal proportion with any other citizen or owner of property. They have no direct or indirect advantage under the acts of Congreſs, but what every citizen has, who inclines to purſue the branches they may carry on. It is therefore *an high duty to the people* to undeceive them in a matter, which might give them diſcontentment with a government, under which they are taſting a degree of proſperity never before enjoyed by them, or any other nation.

The whole of the advantages enjoyed by the New-Jerſey manufacturing company are under a law of that ſtate. This act has exempted their workmen from military duty, except in caſes of invaſion or imminent danger; but this will not avail them *in the ſmalleſt degree*, becauſe it exempts only from calls under the laws of the ſtate, which are now annulled by the militia act of Congreſs. From militia duty they are not nor can they be exempted by the legiſlature of New-Jerſey; and the law of the United States requires the ſame militia ſervices, duties, fines, &c. from each of the New-Jerſey Society and its workmen, as from any other citizen or manufacturer.

The company have powers relative to canals and inland navigation, ſimilar to thoſe of the Suſquehannah and Schuylkill canal companies, in Penſylvania, and the Hudſon and Mohawk river companies, in New-York. Corporations for inland navigation exiſt alſo in New-England, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, though it ſhould ſeem that "THE FARMER'S" objections to this kind of aſſociation is ſuch, that it is doubtful whether he would conſent to *a corporation* for making a turnpike road, or an inland navigation, or a religious ſociety or a public ſchool. The yeomanry of the United States, however, it is preſumed have no ſuch fanciful objections to theſe common and neceſſary means of obtaining ſuch deſirable and uſeful objects. We have city, town, and borough corporations in Pennſylvania, and in all the ſtates, with civil powers to preſerve the peace and order of the ſociety, and the health of the people, and to facilitate the ſettlement of accounts and debts in places where there is uſually ſome dealing and trade. Burlington, Amboy, Elizabeth-town and Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, being ſo incorporated, the legiſlature of that ſtate appear to have thought it no great favour to provide for the eſtabliſhment of the diſtrict which ſhould become the principal ſeat of the manufactory in the ſame manner, but probably deemed it, as it really appears, highly expedient. It ſeems to be very wiſe to have a well regulated police in a place where there will be many ſtrangers. The aſſembly of New-Jerſey have exhibited a cautious delicacy, worthy of the legiſlators of a free and intelligent people, in expreſly providing, that the place or diſtrict ſhall not become incorporated, if a majority of the taxable inhabitants thereof ſhall ſignify to the Governor their diſſent from, or diſapprobation of the incorporation---So that if, on mature deliberation, they do no like the powers of the corporation, or if they are, on general principles, againſt any ſort of incorporation, they have ample power to prevent it. This, fellow-citizens, is the law which "THE FARMER" tells you "grants to a few wealthy men the *excluſive* juriſdiction of ſix miles ſquare, and a variety of unconſtitutional privileges." It is not a few wealthy men, but *all the taxable inhabitants*, who are to be incorporated, and nearly all of the principal owners of the ſtock of the company actually reſide in other townſhips, counties and ſtates, and a few in foreign countries; and not being "*inhabitants*" cannot be members of the territorial corporation, which is to poſſeſs the civil powers. Beſides it really is not true, that they are to have "*excluſive*" juriſdiction, for they are as much under the controul of the legiſlature, the Governor, and the judiciary of the ſtate and of the government of the United States, as any other city or corporate town, or any county or village in New-Jerſey. It is not neceſſary to comment upon the indecorum and abuſe for art, deſign, criminality, folly, and breach of duty, which "THE FARMER" beſtows upon the government of New-Jerſey, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the company, in the very page wherein he thus amply miſtakes and miſrepreſents their proceedings. He ſpeaks of danger from a capital ſtock of £. 140,000 ſterling in the hands of a great number of perſons, when there are and have been theſe thirty years ſeveral individuals in the United States, who are each worth a greater ſum. This ſtock is owned by manufacturers from abroad, who are employed by the company, by farmers, merchants, lawyers, phyſicians, women, minors, landed men, and monied men, members of the general government, officers of the ſtate of New Jerſey, citizens of various ſtates, and foreigners reſident here and in other countries. Can it be expected, that combinations and devices dangerous to liberty or honeſt induſtry can take place in ſo mixed a ſociety or can it be ſuppoſed, that ſuch perverſions of the countenance of a ſtate will be permitted to exiſt a ſingle month.

The legiſlature of New-Jerſey have exempted the workmen from their ſtate poll taxes, taxes upon their perſons and occupations; but it is not likely that ſuch exemption will be of any value, becauſe poll taxes are ſo generally diſapproved that they are always made very light in this country, and are ſeldom or never impoſed on any but ſingle men, and taxes on occupations are a very trivial part of the reſources of any ſtate, and the exemption will be of little avail, becauſe Congreſs will lay the principal taxes and they have not given any exemption. The great taxes of all known countries are conſumption duties, cuſtom-houſe duties and the land-tax. All theſe the workmen will have to pay, whether laid by the ſtate or by the United States. But as the finances of New Jerſey are in a very good ſituation and daily improving, and it is a ſtate of great œconomy in its public expences, its legiſlature will have very little occaſion to collect money from the people. The federal cuſtoms, duties and taxes are thoſe which the citizens of New-Jerſey will principally have to pay, and the workmen, raw materials, manufactures, lands and tenements of the workmen and of the company will be as liable to thoſe cuſtoms, duties and taxes as if the exemption had not been made by the ſtate. For it is plain that a ſtate act cannot exempt from taxes of any kind due to the general government.

"THE FARMER" ſeems diſpoſed to alarm the hatters and tanners with ſuggeſtions that their raw materials may be engroſſed and made objects of ſpeculation, but the third ſection of the New-Jerſey law forbids the company to deal or trade in any raw materials but ſuch as are fit and neceſſary for the articles it manufactures, and ſuch as ſhall be really and truly obtained therefor. It is known that they have determined upon thoſe branches which require water ſpinning machinery (a caſe peculiarly happy as there are not two hundred water ſpindles in the United States) and the imports of the goods they propoſe to make are ten times as great as their whole capital ſtock, much of which they will inveſt in buildings, lots, implements, machinery, working carriages and cattle. It is plain that bark, lime, and hides for the tanners could not be ſupplied to them from any diſtance, and they could not engroſs either. In reſpect to wool and our country furs, the ſame remarks apply to them, and if they were to purchaſe foreign furs they would no doubt do it abroad: But they do not appear to have in view any thing but the ſpinning and cotton dying and calico printing buſineſs, and are appropriating their funds extenſively to thoſe branches.

"THE FARMER" declares the grants of privileges, even ſuch as they are, to be unconſtitutional. Surely, then, there is no danger from them, as they muſt be void and of no effect. If he will examine the civil liſt of New-Jerſey, he will find no reaſon to apprehend, from the gentlemen who compoſe it, the enforcing of unconſtitutional laws.

The origin and deſign of the New-Jerſey manufacturing ſociety has been frequently miſunderſtood and miſrepreſented. In the year 1791, ſeveral months after the government had been transferred from New-York, the Secretary of the Treaſury formed the plan. It was repreſented, that one of the great objections to manufactures in the United States was the want of money; and although there was manifeſtly a greater abundance of active capital in 1791 than for years before, yet there was no proſpect of an early application of a ſum equal to a moiety of the capital of any one of the firſt fifty manufacturers and traders in Great-Britain, France, Holland, Germany, or Flanders, by any individual. An union of many individuals was the only mode that could be adopted; and as there was ſuppoſed to be ſome riſque, it was certainly a prudent method, as each would take care not to ſubſcribe ſo largely as to hurt himſelf, if a failure ſhould take place. The ſubſcribers, to avoid riſquing more than their ſubſcriptions, were, of courſe, to apply for an incorporation, and it was not at all probable the ſum would have been ſubſcribed without one. The ſeveral banks in Philadelphia, New York, Boſton, Baltimore, Providence, &c. had been made up in the ſame way, and the inland navigation companies and turnpike road companies in the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, New-York, &c. have been compoſed in like manner. Moreover, as it was manifeſt, that active capital was flowing into and ariſing in the United States very rapidly, there was a ſincere and ſerious apprehenſion that evils would ariſe from it, particularly a profuſe conſumption, unleſs objects to employ it were provided, and it appeared therefore a reaſonable belief that the want of capital, after one well-deviſed and ſucceſsful plan, would ceaſe to be among the objections to manufactures. It is earneſtly wiſhed, that the body of *the ſhip-owners* in the United States may not furniſh an inſtance of an over application of capital, in one of the old modes, which, as it is a caſh buſineſs, muſt be accompanied with an actual exceſs of money. The recent banks, canals, and turnpike roads, demonſtrate, that without new objects, large ſums of money muſt have laid unemployed. With the impreſſions above ſtated the plan of the manufacturing company was adopted, and it would be happy for Pennſylvania if her "FARMER" would promote the eſtabliſhment of ſuch an inſtitution on that great interior canal, the river Suſquehanna, under the auſpices of the ſtate legiſlature. The yeomanry would find, that the capital and induſtry of the manufacturing citizens would be wiſely directed to a ſpot, where their cattle, grain, wood, hemp, flax, wool, and iron, would be demanded by conſumers, without encountering the coſtly charge, and, in ſome inſtances, the inſupportable expence, of tranſportation to a ſea-port. Several of theſe inſtitutions would give a front to American manufactures which is neceſſary in their competition with foreign commodities. But to return to the New-Jerſey manufactory: It appeared prudent to take a poſition in that ſtate for the purpoſe of intereſting New-York and Philadelphia, and as New-Jerſey has very little foreign commerce, it was preſumed that both her legiſlature and her citizens would promote ſo valuable a branch of internal trade. The latter have accordingly ſubſcribed handſomely, and the ſtate, knowing that theſe new enterprizes are attended with great expences at the commencement, with riſque, and ſometimes with loſs, authoriſed the company to raiſe by lottery 100,000 dollars, as an indemnification. Their real eſtate was exempted from ſtate taxes for ten years, and their ſtock, or perſonal property, altogether. Theſe taxes, however, as before obſerved, will be very ſmall under the ſtate laws, and they will be ſo remote, that the manufacturers in other parts of the Union cannot be ſenſible of their effects.

"THE FARMER'S" ſuggeſtion that the company will be enabled, by the temporary advantage of a lottery, to underſell, is not even plauſible; for we know that merchants and manufacturers do not uſe their occaſional advantages for the abſurd purpoſe of underſelling their neighbours for a ſhort time, but to encreaſe their own ſubſtance and ſtock: And if they were to ſell the cheaper for it, the purchaſers and conſumers, that is, "*the great body of the yeomanry*," about whoſe intereſt the "FARMER" wiſhes to appear very anxious, would be benefited by it.

It will be perceived by every reader, that the letters which are under examination, are not confined to the meaſures which have been contemplated in regard to American (or national) manufactures. The fiſheries, the navigation laws, the banks, the public credit, and the revenues of the United States, have each ſuſtained his efforts to wound them. The New-Jerſey manufactory has occupied but a part of his letters. A concluding number will therefore be employed in the examination of his four articles of impeachment (on the ſixth page) againſt the Preſident of the United States, the majorities of the two Houſes of Congreſs, and the Secretary of the Treaſury, in behalf of each of whom the plea is "*not guilty*," and the appeal is to the people.

A FREEMAN.

PRAGUE, June 20.

General Prince de Hohenloe, governor of our city, ſet off the 12th inſtant for the army at Briſgaw. On the 15th. the regiment of Hertzberg, which forms the head of the Pruſſian column, under the command of the hereditary Prince de Hohenloe, arrived here, and on the 17th, continued its rout for Coblentz. As it was the firſt time that Pruſſian troops were ever ſeen in Bohemia as friends, an immenſe croud aſſembled to ſee them. Our own troops from Bohemia and Moravia will follow them; they will conſiſt of ten battalions, or 12,297 men, and will proceed to Luxembourg or Briſgaw.

BRUSSELS, July 6.

It appears, from the accounts which have been publiſhed by this government, that early in the morning of the 30th. ult, the French troops, ſtationed at Courtray, retreated from thence to Menin, where Monſieur Luck-

ner had fixed his head quarters, and that the whole French army, after this junction, fell back to Liſle, where they arrived the ſame night, having entirely evacuated the Auſtrian low countries.

The Duke of Brunſwick arrived at Coblentz the 3d inſtant, and the firſt column of the Pruſſian army reached that place the ſame day.

LILLE, July 5.

The army on its march from hence on Sunday morning, reached Orchies at night, and encamping there, ſtaid till Monday morning, when it proceeded to St. Amand.

The violent Jacobines do the moſt to oppreſs the mens minds with ideas of treaſon and ariſtocracy, in this retrogade movement, to which they ſay M. Luckner gives his aſſent with the utmoſt reluctance, but was forced by the miniſter, who on Friday night ſent him a letter, announcing the march of the Pruſſian troops with 25,000 emigrants, towards Montmedi, with the plan of defence concerted, which occaſioned this change of poſition.

The camp of Maulde was alſo evacuated by M. Delanone's corps, who are gone to Maubeuge; M. la Fayette's army moves higher up towards Montmedi, and M. Luckner is to keep the enemy in play over the extenſive frontiers on the northern ſide, his main army taking poſt at Valenciennes as before.

Immediately after the evacuation of Courtray and Menin, the Auſtrians penetrated into all their former ſtations, though it was night, and overtook a party of the Belgic legion, who had not timely notice of the French retreat, being upon guard at an out poſt. They fell into the hands of the enemy, and next day ten were hung on the public market place. The reſt have probably by this time experienced a ſimilar fate.

Since this evacuation, the frontiers have been cruelly expoſed to the ravages of the enemy's maurauding parties who, every day commit many acts of violence upon the French peaſants.

July 7. It is not yet known whether any part of Marſhal Luckner's army will reſume the poſition near this city, but notice has been given to the peaſants not to till the ground formerly occupied.

All the inhabitants of the towns and villages on the frontiers have abandoned their dwellings, to take refuge in the cities. In ſeveral places, however, the peaſants have formed the reſolution of arming themſelves, and forming patroles to protect their harveſt againſt the marauding parties of the enemy.

Deſerters from the Auſtrians are conſtantly coming in; and our patroles, ſent out to ſcour the country at night, commonly return with priſoners.

WARSAW, June 23.

We have juſt received from the camp of Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, intelligence both agreeable and important. This Prince has gained a ſignal victory over a corps of the Ruſſian troops of the diviſion of general Kochowſki.

This action happened the 17th of this month, between Polone and Zazlaw, in Volhynia.

The combat, which was obſtinate and bloody, laſted from ſeven in the morning till five in the afternoon.

The opponents were very near coming to bayonets, when the enemy retired, leaving the field of battle to the Poliſh army.

The Poles loſt eight hundred men, and 300 horſes; the loſs of the Ruſſians exceeds four thouſand; beſides the priſoners, and a ſtandard taken from them.

The advantage gained by the Poliſh army would have been ſtill more complete, but for a check which part of the Republic's troops received on the fourteenth in paſſing a bridge thrown over a dyke, which broke down and interrupted their march. The Ruſſians attacking them at this very inſtant, they defended themſelves with prodigious courage, and preferred fording a deep pool, where ſeven of their guns were burried in the mud, to yeilding them to the enemy who had ſurrounded them.

The greateſt loſs experienced by the Ruſſians on the 17th is attributed to this circumſtance. The battalions placed in the center of the Poliſh army, were more or leſs forced in the heat of the action, on which the Ruſſians advancing expoſed their flanks. This poſition did not eſcape the watchful eye of the officers who commanded the wings of the Poliſh army: ſo ſoon as they obſerved it, they directed their artillery, and the great ſtrength of their troops, againſt theſe expoſed flanks. In this interval the reſerve changed their front, and contributed by this evolution, to repulſing the enemy; and immediately on this, a general attack at the ſame inſtant decided the victory.

The Ruſſian forces conſiſted of two Pulks of Caſſocks, of two thouſand men each; a regiment of Catharinoſlaw Chaſſeurs, of two thouſand men; three battalions of diſmounted Chaſſeurs, two thouſand men; the Grenadiers of Catharinoſlaw to the number of four thouſand; two regiments of huſſars of two thouſand men each; and twenty-four pieces of cannon.

Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, who was himſelf in every place; and attended to every thing, has forgotten himſelf alone in the account he gives of the action.

OSTEND, July 19, 1792.

"Yeſterday we received an account of a battle between the French and Auſtrians, in which the latter were victorious. It is ſaid, 1200 French were killed, and 600 taken.—In conſequence of this defeat, the town of Orchies is in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians, with a great quantity of ſtores of all kinds. On Monday the Auſtrian army was reinforced by 28,000 men lately arrived from Germany.

"While I was writing the above, M. Vandamme arrived here from Liſle—he was a ſpectator of the battle; it was between Liſle and Orchies. The body of the French were 5000 who were going from Liſle to Alſace, they were attacked by 16 or 1700 Auſtrians, who rather had the worſt of it at firſt; but in the end made terrible havock, and drove the enemy into Liſle, where they were very badly received by the people."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Thurſday, July 5.

A deputy preſented a foreign letter, which contained intelligence that thirty thouſand Pruſſians were advancing to Coblentz by rapid marches, and that the State Major and cheſt of the army were already arrived; and that on the 4th of July the emigrants were to form a camp at Treves, the Aſſembly ordered, that the Miniſters of war and foreign affairs ſhould give an account of what belonged to theſe ſeveral departments.

The Miniſter of Juſtice demanded to be heard, and preſented the following

Letter from the King.

"Gentlemen,

"We approach that famous epoch when the French throughout all the empire are again to celebrate the anfederation; it only permits the renewal of the civic oath in every diſtrict. But we have a meaſure to adopt which, without being attended with any violation of law, appears to me extremely neceſſary in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs. It is particularly at the moment when a great nation carries on a foreign war, and when the factious excite internal diſſentions, that peaceable citizens ſtand in need of being confirmed.

"I am of opinion, that we ought to give the ſignal of the re-union of the conſtituted powers—a great number of Frenchmen aſſemble and repair to the frontiers—they deſire to ſwear at the altar of the country, to live free or die—I inform you of my deſire, to go in the midſt of them to receive their oaths, and prove to the factious, that we have only one ſpirit, that of the conſtitution.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(Counter-ſigned) "DE JOLY."

Thurſday, July 5.—Evening ſitting.

The miniſter for foreign affairs communicated to the Aſſembly ſeveral papers from Coblentz, that had been intercepted, and ſent to the king. Among theſe pieces were two bills of exchange, for ſums to the amount of 6,000,000 of livers, and ſeveral certificates, all iſſued by the emigrant Princes in the king's name.

Notification to the Powers of Europe, from the King of the French.

"The King of the French being informed that perſons ſtill continue to make uſe of his name to propoſe negociations with foreign courts, to make loans, and even to make levies of foreign troops, and being again deſirous of conſecrating, in a ſolemn manner, his attachment to the conſtitution, which he freely accepted, and which he has ſworn to defend, diſavows all declarations, proteſtations, negociations with foreign courts, loans, levies of foreign troops, purchaſes of arms, warlike ſtores and others, and generally all acts, public and private, made in his name by Louis Staniſlaus Xavier, Charles-Philip, Louis Joſeph, and Louis-Anthony Henry, French Princes, and by other emigrants, rebels to the laws, and to their country.

"He declares that his own intereſts, and thoſe of the people, of whom he is the hereditary repreſentative, are forever inſeparable; that the government, the execution of which is confided to him, ſhall be mantained by him in all its purity.

"Firm in this reſolution, the king of the French charges his miniſter for foreign affairs to notify to all the powers, entirely devoted to the cauſe of the French people, he will make of all the force put into his hands, againſt the enemies of France, whatever pretext may be employed to countenance the armed aſſemblies of emigrants, or to ſupport them in their hoſtile proceeding.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

And under ſigned "CHAMBONAS."

The Miniſter alſo communicated an extract of his foreign correſpondence the ſum of which was, 38,000 Pruſſians are on their march to the Rhine, and that France would ſoon have to contend againſt 150,000 men.

Friday, July 6.

M. Lamark propoſed to augment the army in proportion to the force of the enemy, and preſented a plan to this effect.—Referred to the military committee.

LETTER FROM THE KING.

"*Gentlemen,*

"It is with regret that I perceive we have one more enemy. Pruſſia, whom every intereſt attached to France, breaks the ties of peace and friendſhip, and conſpires with our declared enemies. The convention of Pilnitz, the alliance which has been its conſequence, the reception given at the court of Berlin to the French rebels, the offenſive conduct of that court with reſpect to French travellers, the refuſal to receive our Envoy, the departure without taking leave of the Ambaſſador of Berlin, in fine, the march of 52,000 Pruſſians, who are to join the King of Hungary, all prove the concert between the court of Vienna and that of Berlin.

"Theſe, gentlemen, are imminent hoſtilities. Conformably to the terms of the conſtitution, I depend upon the union and the courage of the French, for the ſupport of our independence and our liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(Underſigned) "CHAMBONAS."

M. Condorcet reported from the Committee of Twelve, on the ſtate of the kingdom. After a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he inveighed bitterly againſt the conduct of the Executive Power, particularly ſince the appointment of the preſent Miniſters, he propoſed that a repreſentation ſhould be made to the King of the condition to which the management of his court had reduced the nation, with four plans of a decree for abridging and controuling the royal power.

His ſpeech was ordered to be printed.

Saturday, July 7.

It was decreed, on the propoſition of M. Hugau, that there ſhould be formed a legion of free companies for each of our four armies. They then voted to the Miniſter of Marine, a ſum of 13,131,345 livres, for the extraordinary expences of his department during the year 1792.

The Abbe Lamourette, Biſhop of Lyons, was then heard on the order of the day: He forcibly ſtated the neceſſity of a frank and cordial re-union of all the members of the legiſlative body, and ſhewed that on ſuch a reunion alone depended the maintenance of the rights of the people, and the preſervation of liberty. There exiſt, ſaid he, two diſtinct parties in the Aſſembly: theſe parties both accuſe one another; the one of wiſhing for a republican form of government, the other of meditating the re-eſtabliſhment of the two chambers. Let us renounce our paſſions, let us be united, we ſhall thus become ſtrong; our union will be more formidable to our enemies, than all the cannons which guard our frontiers. Let us give a great example to all Europe, and inſpire our enemies with terror; there is nothing incompatible, except vice and virtue. I demand the Preſident to fix a day to put the following propoſition to the vote: "Let all who hold in deteſtation a republic, and the two chambers, riſe."

Scarcely had theſe laſt words been pronounced, when the two ſides roſe, threw up their hats, ſtretched forth their arms. Loud applauſes were heard from every quarter. Each ſide approached its opponents, the two mingled together, and exchanged embraces; ſigns of the utmoſt harmony and concord prevailed; the two parties ſwore an immortal union, and took their ſeats promiſcuouſly.

Scarcely had they finiſhed when the approach of the King was anounced. He was received with loud and reiterated applauſes. He was accompanied by his miniſters, and placed himſelf, without ceremony, beſide the Preſident.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen,*

"No ſpectacle can be more affecting to me than the general re-union of opinion and ſentiment which has now taken place. This re-union I have long deſired; at laſt my wiſh is fulfilled; the nation and the King form only one. The conſtitution will now become that point of union, around which all Frenchmen will aſſemble, in order to protect it, and the King will always ſet them the example."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"*Sire,*

"This memorable epoch muſt inſpire with the greateſt pleaſure all the friends of liberty. It is a dreadful epoch for its enemies; henceforth the nation is invincible. In vain tyrants conſpire againſt liberty."

Both theſe ſpeeches were received with the loudeſt applauſe.

The King made ſome efforts to anſwer, but was ſo much affected that he could only ſay, in a tone which indicated the utmoſt emotion, "The pleaſure which I feel is delicious." He then retired, accompanied by a deputation, and the ſitting roſe, amidſt the acclamations of Vive la Nation! Vive la Liberty! Vive la Roi!

PARIS, July 14.

On Friday the decree paſſed the National Aſſembly, for the reſtoration of M. Petion, in his office as Mayor. It was propoſed by Mr. Murain, and carried after a very tumultuous debate. Mr. Manuel was declared to be proviſionally ſuſpended. The decree reſpecting Mr. Petion was immediately carried to the King, for his approbation, to the municipality and the department.

A conſiderable body of the Provincial Federiſts had arrived in the capital; but not ſo great a number as had been previouſly expected. As the chief grievance was removed, in the reſtoration of the Mayor, there was little or no apprehenſion, but that the day would paſs over without any violent tumult.

The King ſtill remained without miniſters, none of thoſe, to whom offers were made, would accept a ſituation ſo full of reſponſibility and hazard.

The emigrant forces are aſſembling at Coblentz, the 28th, Mirabeau's Legion had not arrived, but ſome Pruſſian war commiſſaries were employed daily in making up the accounts of their force, and preparing proviſions, &c.

The following is the ſtate of their force.

CAVALRY.

Gardes de Corps de Roy	1600
Gardes de Corps des Princes,	300
Gendarmes	600
Muſketaires	600
Red Companies	400
Corps de Maime, all officers	600
Deſerted officers from different regiments,	800
Royal Allemand deſerted	600
Buchiny and Saxe Huſſars	1000
Total Cavalry	6500

INFANTRY.

French officers and gentlemen, nobleſſe, &c.	8000
Heſſians	12,000
Total	20,000

RECAPITULATION.

Calvary	65,000
Infantry	20,000
Expected from Ruſſia, under the command of M. de Naſſau, the end of July	20,000
Total force	44,500

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

ABSTRACT and RECAPITULATION of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The great quantity of European news brought by the ſhip Adriana, makes it difficult to trace a ſuccinct account of the important events from the middle of June to the middle of July.

FRENCH AFFAIRS

Are in a worſe ſituation than our laſt accounts from France had left them.

It appears, that ſince that period Luckner's army has penetrated into the Auſtrian territory as far as Courtray and Mons, and taken poſſeſſion of thoſe two places.

They however ſoon fell back and re-entered their own territory without gaining any decided advantage, but alſo without material loſs.

Nothing of conſequence appears to have been effected by La Fayette's army ſince the 11th of June, the lateſt date of our former accounts.

But Paris has been the ſcene of many tumultuous and diſtreſſing ſcenes.

On the 20th of June, a mob forcibly entered the palace, and made their way into the very apartment of the King, to oblige him to ſign the decrees of the Aſſembly relative to the clergy, and that for forming a camp of 20,000 men near Paris, to which he had affixed his veto.

This violent ſtep is by ſome looked upon, not merely as the deed of a mob acting from blind and criminal impulſe, bnt as a premeditated ſcheme of the moſt violent partizans of republicaniſm.

The attempt was no doubt a daring outrage againſt the conſtitution, and moſt probably the whole work of a mob.

The ſenſations it occaſioned and effects it produced throughout the kingdom, prove that a great, a very great majority of the nation held the actors in this ſcene in utter abhorrence.

La Fayette flew from the army to the city, and his preſence contributed not a little to reſtore order. Pethion is warmly accuſed of having ſome hand in the violent attempt againſt the independence of the King in uſing his conſtitutional veto.

His known political ſentiments, warmly republican, muſt alone have given riſe to a ſuppoſition of this nature. Nothing like the moſt remote probable proof appears in ſupport of the accuſation.

If the Jacobins are not the immediate cauſe of this criminal tranſaction, their violent principles and active exertions in ſupport of them, muſt no doubt have indirectly led to it. It will be in a great meaſure attributed to their immediate agency, and perhaps caſt ſuch an odium on the party as in a great meaſure to annihilate their power.

La Fayette is by ſome blamed for leaving the army without permiſſion from the Miniſter of war. He pleads neceſſity in juſtification. If he had not taken the ſtep, he could not, it appears, have prevented the army from marching in a body towards Paris.

Tranquillity was reſtored in the capital in a few days, and on the 30th La Fayette returned to his poſt.

The king propoſed to the National Aſſembly the formation of a camp of 30,000 men, to be ſtationed between the frontiers and the capital, as a meaſure of precaution, inſtead of the camp near Paris, propoſed by the decree to which he had affixed his veto. This meaſure was adopted: A ſure ſign of the temper of the Aſſembly at the preſent critical period.

We are informed by a gentleman juſt arrived from Cape Francios, that ſome diſturbances had broke out between the whites and the mulattoes, about the beginning of Auguſt, which laſted a few days, and then ſubſided.

A brig arrived from France, about the ſame time. The 8000 troops intended to be embarked for the defence of the Weſt-India iſlands, were detained in France, when the brig ſailed, owing to the great diſcontents that were prevalent—Indeed, it was a matter of much doubt with men of conſequence, whether they would any longer rely on the promiſes of the French government; and it was reported, that ſeveral gentlemen had gone to Barbadoes, upon ſome plan of digeſting a mode of application to the Britiſh governments for protection; in which caſe, they had it in contemplation to throw the French iſlands into the hands of the Engliſh. This we give as mentioned to us by a perſon who heard it ſpoken of at the Cape.

Benjamin Bourne and Francis Malbone, Eſquires, are elected Repreſentatives in Congreſs for the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

SHIP NEWS.

Wedneſday laſt the ſhip Clothier, Capt. Strong, arrived here from Hull. On his paſſage he ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. July 23, the ſhip Eagle, Capt. Pell, from this port for Oporto, in lat. 43: 44, out 20 days; Auguſt 6, the brig Cincinatus, Marſh, from New-York for Cadiz, out 15 days; Auguſt 19, ſpoke the Fanny and Betſey, from Virginia for l'Orient; and on the 28th, the brig Walker of Lynn, from New-York for London.

Capt. Whitall, of the ſhip Fanny, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from Exeter, informs, that on the 17th July, in lat. 50: 2, long. 12: 16, he ſpoke the brig Galeer, of Boſton, bound for London, out 27 days; Auguſt 4, in lat. 44: 59, long. 33: 24, ſpoke the Polly, of Scarborough, bound to Philadelphia, 23 days from the Lizard.

On the 13th July, Capt. Whitall ſpoke a fleet of Britiſh men of war, cruizing off the Lizard, intended as a fleet of obſervation; they conſiſted of ſeven ſhips of the line, and ten frigates.

Capt. Joſiah, of the ſhip William Penn, in 42 days from London, informs, that the ſhip Amelia left London 4 weeks before the William Penn ſailed.---Mr. John Penn, Mr. Allen and family had taken their paſſage in the Amelia---Mr. Phyſic, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Howard, Mr. Morris, and three ſteerage paſſengers, have arrived in the William Penn.

The ſhip George Barclay, Collet, was to ſail the firſt week in Auguſt, from London for this port. The ſhip Amiable, from Philadelphia bound to London, arrived in the Downs the ſame day Captain Joſiah ſailed. The ſhip Harmony, Oſman, left the land the ſame time with the William Penn.

A letter from London of the 14th July, mentions, that the Amelia, Hill, had been wind bound at Cowes, until a few days previous to the date of the Letter.

The Ship Minerva, Wood, from Newry, is arrived at New-Caſtle, with paſſengers: alſo a ſmall Engliſh ſhip from Londonderry.

Captain Mailey, of the ſhip Columbia, from Amſterdam, arrived here laſt Saturday, with about 170 paſſengers—29th of June, ſpoke the brig Nancy, Capt. Kent, bound to Havre de Grace—26th of July, ſpoke the ſhip Thomas, Vickery, of Marblehead, from London, bound to Baltimore. Auguſt 9, ſpoke the ſchooner Betſey, of Beverly, in lat. 42: 5, and ſailed in company with her two or three days. Auguſt 18, ſpoke a brig from Liſbon to Rhode-Iſland, out 8 weeks in lat. 42: 10. Auguſt 27, ſpoke a brig from Jamaica bound to London, in lat. 39: 5, out 35 days. Auguſt 29, in lat. 42; 9, ſpoke the ſhip Briſtol, of London, bound to New-York, out 46 days. Auguſt 30, in lat. 48: 48, ſpoke a ſloop bound from Cadiz, to Alexandria, out 92 days, ſupplied them with proviſions. September 3, ſaw a wreck in lat. 39: 30.

The ſhip Sophia, Capt. Kerr, was to leave Briſtol for this port on the 4th of Auguſt.

Capt. H. Makee, of the ſhip Canton, July 15th, ſpoke the ſhip Sally, lat. 51: 30, long, 17: 6, from Virginia, 36 days out, bound to Liverpool; 1ſt Aug. lat. 46, long. 34, ſpoke the Cleminton, Willſon, 30 days from Whitehaven, bound to Peterſburgh. Aug. 12th, in lat. 44 long. 48, ſpoke the ſhip Hopewell, from Jamaica, bound to London. Aug. 14th, in lat. 43: 30, long. 29, ſpoke Linen Hall, eight weeks from Jamaica, bound to Dublin. Aug. 17th, ſpoke the Britiſh packet Grantham, Gray, 32 days from Falmouth, lat. 44, long 55, ſhe ſailed the ſame day from Falmouth that the Canton did from Newry—— the next day left ſight of her aſtern. Aug. 27th, ſpoke a brig from Boſton, bound for Cadiz, ſix days out, lat. 40, long. 64, September 3d, ſpoke the ſhip Clinton, thirty-ſix hours from New-York, bound to Aux-Cayes.

Extract from the journal of the ſhip Union, Capt. Whitlock, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

Auguſt 1, at 10 P. M. parted company with the ſhip Mancheſter, from Liverpool for Philadelphia;---3d, ſpoke the brig George, Whiteſides, from Liverpool for Virginia;---8th, ſpoke the Nancy, Patterſon, from Liverpool for Baltimore;—19th, ſpoke the Elizabeth, Peacock, from Norfolk for Liverpool; and on the 26th, ſpoke the barque John, Allen, from Hull for New-York, out 42 days.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

As you have publiſhed ſundry Congreſs tickets from correſpondents in Philadelphia, you are requeſted to give a place to the following from four of the counties, weſt of the Suſquehanna; the firſt ticket generally agreed to in three of the ſaid counties, and the latter in one of them.

	A CORRESPONDENT.
William Findley,	William Findley,
James Roſs,	Thomas Scott,
James Armſtrong,	James Armſtrong,
Thomas Hartley,	Thomas Hartley,
James Hamilton,	William Irvine,
I. W. Kittera,	I. W. Kittera,
F. A. Muhlenberg,	F. A. Muhlenberg,
D. Heiſter,	D. Heiſter,
Thomas Fitzſimmons,	Thomas Fitzſimmons,
William Bingham,	William Lewis,
William Smith, D. D.	William Smith, D. D.
William Maclay,	Charles Thomſon,
Charles Pettit.	William Montgomery.

AT a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, on the 7th day of September, 1792, at the houſe of William Chapman, Eſquire, in the townſhip of Buckingham, Thomas Jenks being appointed chairman, and Abraham Chapman, ſecretary, the following perſons, viz. John Barclay, Abraham Stout, Gerardus Wynkoop and William Buckman, were choſen and appointed conferrees, to meet in general conferrence ſuch other conferrees as have been or may be appointed from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, at Lancaſter, on the 20th inſtant September, for the purpoſe of propoſing ſuitable perſons to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs, as well as electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

By order of the meeting,

THOMAS JENKS, Chairman.

ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, Sec'ry.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Through the channel of your impartial paper, pleaſe to communicate the genuine ſentiments of a large majority of the county of Montgomery.

IN your paper of the 5th current, a county meeting is adverti ſed to be held at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain townſhip, on the 29th inſtant, and alſo that committees from townſhips be choſen on the 22d to attend this meeting. As the meeting that paſſed this reſolve was partial, and by no means expreſſive of the ſenſe of the county, (eleven townſhips only attended, out of 28, and ſome of theſe were ſent by three perſons) the majority of the electors are averſe to committees, and are determined never to give up their conſtitutional right of chuſing their own Repreſentatives, both in Congreſs and Aſſembly; and they look upon every would-be-nabob with contempt, that would, by artful inſinuations, filch from them their moſt invaluable privileges; you are therefore requeſted to inſert the following.

☞ The Independent Electors of the county of Montgomery are requeſted to meet, individually, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain townſhip, on Thurſday, the 4th of October next, to conſult on a ticket for Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, for the enſuing General Election; alſo for Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.

N. B. It is expected that no committees from townſhips will attend.

Montgomery county, Sept. 10, 1792.

At a meeting of the Humane Society, Aug. 15th, 1792, it was directed that the following communications, containing the hiſtory of a recovery from apparent death by drowning, be publiſhed.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Secretary.

ON the 30th day of June laſt I was engaged in waſhing my chair, in the pond of my brick-yard, in Hickory-lane, when ſome ſmall boys came up and requeſted to fiſh, upon my aſſenting, they immediately ſtripped themſeves, and plunged into the pond. I obſerved by accident that Peter Waggoner, the boy whoſe caſe is the ſubject of the preſent narrative, was at a conſiderable diſtance from the others, and nearly oppoſite to me, on the other ſide of the pond; but after ſeeing him there, nothing occurred to attract my attention to him, until I had waſhed one wheel and the body of my carriage, when I heard the other boys, who were by this time on the ſpot where I had lately ſeen him, calling for him; ſome ſaying he was hid, and others that he was drowned: upon which I went round the pond, (a diſtance of about one hundred yards) to them; when I came to the place, and ſeeing no bubbles in the water, or other marks, by which he might be diſcovered, I called to ſome perſons on the other ſide of the road, and Mrs. Thorn ſent ſome brick-makers who came to me while I was in the water ſeeing for the boy. After hunting ſo long that I began to doubt of his being drowned, Jacob Miley, one of the brick-makers, propoſed to me to ſearch in a particular part of the pond, it which he knew there was a deep hole—In which place he went down and told me he felt him; being unable to dive, on account of an injury which I had juſt received from a ſtake under the water, I urged him to go down again, which he did, and brought up the boy, he delivered him to me, but owing to the injury I had juſt received, and the anxious ſtate of my mind, he ſlipped through my hands and ſunk again to the bottom.—Miley again recovered him and reaching him to me while his own head was under water, I quickly carried him to the ſhore with his body bent, and to appearance lifeleſs; he was laid on the graſs, and then gradually raiſed by the heels to allow the water to run out his of mouth, but little or none was diſcharged, and he appeared extremely lank, we then carried him carefully (croſſing two fences in the way) to the houſe of George Thorn, and laying him upon a blanket in the entry, began to rub him all over with ſalt.—— After cleanſing his mouth, Mr. Miley applied his own mouth to it, and ſucked with a view of extracting water—we continued after this to rub him 5 of us at a time, for near half an hour, when to my great joy I perceived what I thought ſigns of life, at length a faint ſigh; on this I turned him on his ſide, when a diſcharge took place from his mouth and noſtrils, and in a minute after he breathed again; being greatly encouraged, I turned him on the other ſide, and he had an eructation, and ſoon after a ſmall diſcharge from his bowels; we then removed him to a table in a room with the windows open, and continued to rub him until his breathing became more frequent; he had ſeveral ſmall diſcharges of water and phlegm from his mouth and noſe at this time; about an hour after he was taken from the water, Dr. Say arrived, and made every exertion to recover him, which by the bleſſings of Providence was effected.

I think the child muſt have been under water about twenty minutes at leaſt.

JOHN BROWN, Northern Liberties.

On the 30th day of June, 1792, I was called to the aſſiſtance of Peter Waggoner, junr. a lad of eleven years of age, ſon of Peter Waggoner, who, as he was playing with his companions in a pond of water, about a mile and an half from home, ſlipped into a deep hole unperceived, from whence he was taken after a ſubmertion it is thought of at leaſt fifteen minutes, by the benevolent exertions of John Brown, of the Northern Niberties, Jacob Miley and ſome others. I rode out to the place as quick as poſſible, and found the body placed in a proper poſition on a table, wrapped in a blanket, with his head moderately raiſed, ſupported by one of the aſſiſtants, who were purſuing the directions of the Humane Society, at leaſt ſo far as to uſe moderate friction and apply warm ſalt, under the direction of the ſaid J. Brown. He at that time poſſeſſed ſome, though very faint ſigns of returning to life, no evident pulſation in any of the arteries, with very cold extremities, particularly of his feet, legs and thighs, a purple appearance of his lips, and a death like palid countenance. I now took charge of my patient, and ſuperintended the plan of a reſtoration, a gentle univerſal friction was continued, and a little warm ſalt frequently ſtrewed over the body; I ſent into town for volatile alkali and flour of muſtard, when warm ſinapiſms of muſtard and rum were applied to the ſoles of the feet, the volatile ſalt was often held near the noſe, as there was now a difficult irregular breathing, the volatile appeared to give a ſpring to the muſcles of the deglutition, inſomuch that he ſwallowed; I wrenched his jaws open with care, which were conſiderably fixed together, and irritated the throat with a feather, with which a ſmall quantity of a gelatinous fluid was removed, and a ſhort ſtrangled cough enſued in about half an hour, very diſagreeable ſpaſms or convulſions took place, with an extraordinary grating of teeth, and alternate ſcreeching and groaning, with ſmall irregular pulſe at the wriſt; his ſtomach was now well bathed with three fourth parts of warm rum, and one fourth laudanum, and ſoon after 25 drops of the latter was given in a little rum and water, warmed, which was ſwallowed with ſome difficulty; the frictions were perſevered in, and as the convulſions ſtill continued, 15 drops were repeated in a quarter of an hour, and his ſtomach again well bathed as before; about 15 minutes after he breathed with more freedom, a florid countenance and copious perſpiration took place, and the ſpaſms were much abated; the plan generally was perſevered in for near three hours; at firſt the frictions were very moderate, then gradually increaſed and regularly decreaſed, at the end of which time the pulſe was more regular though not full; I therefore thought it not proper to make uſe of the lancet.—To obſerve the extraordinary combat between life and death, was really diſtreſſing and awfully important.

I left him a little after ſix o'clock (being previouſly removed to a bed up ſtairs) at which time the convulſions had ceaſed, the circulation was languid, but his breathing more regular, his countenance of a natural colour, tho' a ſtupor of inſenſibility continued; I ſent him a cordial ſtimulating mixture to take, with directions to remove the ſinapiſms and apply poultices of bread and milk with ſome garlic in their places, as the former appeared to give him pain. I viſited him again in about two hours, and found him much in the ſame ſituation as when I left him, and gave very particular directions for his treatment during the night, with reſpect to air, medicine, drink, &c. ſtill purſuing, tho' not ſo vigorouſly, the ſtimulating plan. I viſited him again the next morning, and found him calm and ſenſible; he complained of pain in his head, with a ſenſation of weight and oppreſſion about the precordia; finding the pulſe more full, I attempted to bleed him, but although I opened a vein in his arm largely, could not procure more than one ounce of thick greemous blood: I then preſcribed a few apperient powders, they had the deſired effect, and relieved his pain and oppreſſion; in the evening he was ſo well as to be brought home, he complained of being ſore, which doubtleſs was occaſioned by the long continued frictions, but in no part was the ſkin materially injured; I found it neceſſary to continue the uſe of mild ſtimulants for two days after the accident, when he was perfectly recovered, and thro' the mercy of divine providence is reſtored to his affectionate and grateful parents.—The Society have cauſe to rejoice that their labours and perſevering induſtry have met with conſiderable ſucceſs, in as much as through the means of their directions, which appear to have emanated to all ranks of people, and the rewards held out by them for meritorious exertions, numbers have been reſcued from an untimely grave by being ſoon taken out of the water, and ſeveral reanimated when life was ſuſpended.

BENJAMIN SAY.

To be Sold, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

ABOUT five acres of LAND, on which is erected a valuable Griſt or Merchant-mill, with one pair of burr and one pair of country ſtones, both double geered; alſo a Saw-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Cooper's ſhop and Stable, all ſituate on Cheſter creek, the beſt ſtream of water between Schuylkill and Brandywine, four miles from Cheſter. Likewiſe a Water lot in Cheſter, on which there is a ſtone ſtore. When and where the conditions will be made known and attendance given, by

¶ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the houſe of Mr. John Schneider, about three miles from Reading, on the 22d of Auguſt, Nancy Olphut, a ſervant girl, lately from Ireland, about 17 years of age, of a middle ſtature, marked with the ſmall-pox, black hair; took with her a green worſted gown, two ſhort gowns, one double purple ſtriped calico, one cotton and linen ditto, a pink petticoat, ſundry other clothes, and a man's hat; ſhe frequently ſmoaks tobacco. Whoever will take up the ſaid ſervant and deliver her to the ſubſcribers, or have her ſecured in any goal in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

JAMES MAY, Reading,
GEORGE WHITEHILL, Harriſburgh,
Or the PRINTERS hereof.

BROKE into the garden of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, a bright bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, about ſix years old, 14 and an half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Auguſt 11, 1792. ¶ MATTHIAS DESHONG.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſtant, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MARSHALL, about fifteen years old, a well ſet hearty looking boy, of a winning ſpeech, and not very fair complexion, had on a light olive coloured coattee, a ſhort under jacket, red and blue ſtriped trowſers, white thread ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes not much worn, and a new felt hat---likewiſe took with him two ſhirts. It is ſuppoſed he will bend his courſe towards Salem, New-Jerſey. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward. MICHAEL MINIER.

Philadelphia, 9th Month 11, 1792.

WAS taken up, on the 7th of this inſtant, on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown townſhip, between the 8 and 9 mile ſtone, two COWS, one of them brown with a white face, and the other brown with white ſpecks and white forehead. The owner or owners, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 8, 1782. ‡ HENRY SWEYER.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of Montgomery county, at Joseph Tyson's, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1792, Jonathan Roberts, Eſquire, in the chair---It was reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips in ſaid county, to meet at their reſpective places of choſing townſhip officers, on the 22d of September, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon, there to chooſe three perſons to attend a general county meeting, to be held at John Wentz's, in Whitpain townſhip, on the 29th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix a ticket for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, &c. for ſaid county, at the enſuing election.

To the Electors of the County of Montgomery.

Fellow-Citizens,

I THANK you for the confidence repoſed in me, one of your Repreſentatives in the legiſlature. As my private affairs will, the enſuing year, prevent me from giving that conſtant attendance the importance of the truſt requires. I therefore requeſt you will nominate ſome perſon, at the next general election, to ſerve in my ſtead, and thereby oblige your friend,

¶ JAMES VAUX.

To the Electors of Cheſter County.

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous exertions in my behalf on a former occaſion, demand my warmeſt acknowledgments I once more come forward to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the enſuing election, and flatter myſelf that ſimilar exertions will procure me the Sheriff's office. Should I be ſo happy as to be your choice, my utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to ſerve you with fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ready and attentive Friend to ſerve,
EZEKIEL LEONARD.

Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1792. ‡

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Adam Speelmyer, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, duly atteſted, in order that they may be ſettled and paid, and every perſon indebted to the ſaid eſtate, is deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

CATHERINE SPEELMYER, Acting Executrix.

Southwark, September 1, 1792. ‡

Northampton county, Auguſt 27, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the tavern of Joſeph Sevetz, in Millers town, on Friday the 14th of September next, a certain Meſſuage, a two ſtory Houſe and Lot of Ground, marked in the plan of ſaid town No. 2, and bounded on Lot No. 1 and Lot No, 3, and on the great road; containing two acres, more or leſs: Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place aforeſaid, will be ſold, a quantity of Store Goods. The above lot of ground and goods taken in execution as the property of Lewis and Thomas Walker, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Norris-Town, Montgomery County, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of plurias Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Abraham Streeper, innkeeper, in Lower Merion townſhip, on Wedneſday, the third day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by land of Jacob Jones, Paul Jones, and others, containing fifty acres, be the ſame more or leſs, whereon are erected, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, griſt-mill, &c. with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Anthony Levering, deceaſed, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon all that capital meſſuage, and three ſeveral tracts of land, two of them contiguous to each other, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip Montgomery county, on the eaſt ſide of the river Schuykill, and the other of them ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, in the aforeſaid county, on the weſt ſide of ſaid river, which three tracts, containing in the whole 204 acres, known by the name of the Springmill farm, on which are erected, a large three ſtory ſtone houſe, with a kitchen adjoining to it, a ſtone barn and ſtables, two limekilns, one ſawmill, &c. there are alſo on ſaid premiſes, an excellent vineyard, and a ferry over the ſaid river Schuylkill. The whole taken in execution and to be ſole as the eſtate of Peter Legaux, by HENRY KNOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30. 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, inkeeper, in Marlborough townſhip, on Friday, the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Heiſter, John Zepp and others, containing twelve acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Henry Fouſt, by HENERY KOOKEN. Sheriff.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Whitemarſh townſhip, county of Montgomery and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 29th inſtant, a likely brown Horſe, 3 years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, ſhod before, ſhort built, good ſpirits, carries well, and never was geered, both his hind feet white, and about fourteen hands three inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the theif, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and that the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe only, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by

8th mo. 31ſt, 1792. JOHN WILSON.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RUN away on the 5th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pitts Grove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice Lad, named Daniel Richmon, a blackſmith by trade, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, ſlender made, brown hair, dark eyes, long legs, a lazy walk, very talkative: had on and took with him a good furr hat, a light ſnuff coloured broadcloth coat, a bar'd corduroy veſt; his ſhirts and trowſers of homeſpun, &c. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid apprentice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no charges.

Auguſt 20, 1792. ¶ CORNELIUS AUSTIN.

Cheſter county, Weſt-Caln townſhip, October 1, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a brindle STEER, with a ſtar and ſome white ſpots, riſing two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold according to law, by

‡ JAMES JOHNSTON.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate late of John Roberts, tavern-keeper, of Upper Merion townſhip, county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, before the 1ſt day of January next, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

ISAAC DAVIS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOSEPH ROBERTS, }

Auguſt 30, 1792. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, John Cain (an old offender) born in Ireland, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, black hair, down look: had on a new caſtor hat, a pattern jacket, corduroy breeches, thread ſtockings, an old pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles, fond of ſtrong liquor; was ſeen on the road near Philadelphia, in company with a Dutch woman of his acquaintance, and it is expected they will endeavour to paſs as man and wife. From information he meant to go to Trenton, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. Any perſon apprehending ſaid villain, and have him confined in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought back.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Auguſt 23, 1792. §

On Tueſday, the 16th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be expoſed to ſale by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the houſe of William Witman, (late Cinley's tavern) about five miles above the White Horſe tavern, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading,

That very valuable Eſtate, known the name of

BIRDSBOROUGH,

Situate partly in Robinſon and partly in Union townſhips, in the county of Berks, conſiſting of the following

Tracts of Land, Meſſuages, Buildings, Mills, Forges, &c. viz.

No. 1. CONTAINING Two Hundred acres, Ninety of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one. conſiſting of Four Hundred young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

Further information concerning the premiſes may had of Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

The terms of ſale will be be made known at the time and place of ſale, by CADWALADER MORRIS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on ſaid plantation two good apple orchards, a good ſtone houſe with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon houſe, with granaries over head, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair, and is well ſituated for either ſtore or tavern. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Auguſt 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, ſuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your paſt favours, eſpecially in voting me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, induces me to aſk your votes and intereſt the enſuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to ſerve,
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

Weſt Cheſter, Auguſt 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

TO BE SOLD,

BY public vendue, on the 19th day of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Sparks, in Salem, Three hundred and ſeventy one acres of land, in Upper Alloways creek townſhip, Salem County, New-Jerſey, being part of the Farm of the old Glaſs-houſe. They compoſe three different tracts ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from each other, on one of which is a large barn, and a comfortable ſmall dwelling-houſe. About ſeventy acres, moſtly meadow land, are cleared. The remainder is good wood-land, and contains a ſmall quantity of very valuable white oak timber. The premiſes are within two miles of a navigable creek, and of a Friends Meeting, and within one mile of a good mill. The terms of payment will be extremely eaſy. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the tracts, may apply to Samuel Ray, at Wiſtar's mill, who will ſhew them. If not ſold by public vendue, they will be exchanged for real eſtate in or near this city. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

CASPAR WISTAR, Jun.

Auguſt 27th, 1792.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſ ſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with wnite buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 12th inſtant, the Subſcriber's Fulling-mill, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, and the following deſcribed pieces of ſtuff taken out, viz. one piece of dreſt cloth, containing eleven yards, dyed a yellow drab colour, and marked I A; one piece of dreſt cloth, about nine yards, dyed a light lead colour, and marked I H; one piece of cloth, containing ten yards, a light lead colour, fulled and ſheared, but not preſſed, marked E T; and one piece dreſt cloth, of about ſeven yards, a high brown, marked I S; one other piece of dreſt cloth, of eight yards, dyed a yellow colour, and marked IF; and one piece of cotton and linnen ſtuff, about ſix or ſeven yards, neither dyed nor dreſt. The above robbery is ſuppoſed to be committed by three perſons, who paſs for brothers, and in this neighbourhood called themſelves John, Joſeph and Alexander Britton, but it appears otherwiſe, and that their names are Robins, and are ſons of William Robins, living in or near Cramberry, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, having lived ſome time paſt not far diſtant from where the Robbery was committed, but were abſent at the time, and left their places of abode the day following very precipitately, leaving part of their wages behind them; they are perſons of ill fame. John Robins is a ſtout well made fellow, near 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and is lame by a cut with a ſcythe in the hollow of his left foot; had on, when he went away, a dark ſailor jacket, twilled trowſers, dyed a dark colour, an old patched hat, and bare of clothes. Joſeph Robins is a Weaver by trade, and ſuppoſed to be about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a middle ſtature, has dark hair; had on, when he went away, a bottle green cloth coat, ſtriped jacket, and fuſtian trowſers, his other clothes unknown; one of his legs is much ſmaller than the other. Alexander Robins is a taylor by trade, about 21 years of age, of a ſmaller ſtature than either of the others, has long black hair tied; had on when he went away, and took with him, a ſtriped coat, two nankeen jackets, and two pair of trowſers of the ſame, other clothes unknown. The above deſcribed perſons are allowed to be very active at all kinds of exerciſe, and more eſpecially Alexander, are all fond of ſtrong liquor, and very quarrelſome when intoxicated. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed perſons, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and ſecures the above mentioned ſtuffs, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or ſix dollars for the ſtuffs only, and ſix dollars for the thieves, or in proportion for any part thereof, paid by

HUMPHREY ELLIS.

Eighth month 24th, 1792. ‡

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, not ſhod, both hind feet white, ſome white hairs in both flanks, a ſmall blaze down her face, trots long and eaſy, has a ſcar acroſs one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brought home, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

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SEPTEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3253.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1792.

NUMBER III.

OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of "A FARMER," addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States.

THE charges brought by the writer of "THE FARMER," againſt the general government, are ſuch, as ought to attract the moſt ſerious attention of the people of the United States. His words are as follow.

"Had the conſtitution of the United States a foundation equally firm and equitable" (with that of France, to wit,) "we ſhould not at this day witneſs the laws of the Union ſtained with,

"1ſt, Mercantile regulations, impolitic in themſelves, and highly injurious to the agricultural intereſts of our country.

"2d, With funding *ſyſtems*, by which the property and rights of poor, but meritorious citizens, are ſacrificed to wealthy gameſters and ſpeculators.

"3d, With the eſtabliſhment of banks, authorizing a few men to create a fictitious money, by which they may acquire rapid fortunes without induſtry.

"4th, With exciſe laws, which violate the tranquility of domeſtic retirement, and which prevent the farmer from enjoying the fruits of his care and induſtry."

It muſt be ſuppoſed by the yeomanry, who have read the foregoing charges, that the French conſtitution had prevented the exiſtence of mercantile regulations, of a funding ſyſtem, of a bank, of certificates, paper money, and bank notes, and of exciſe laws, in that country. This, however, would be another inſtance of the miſtakes into which "THE FARMER'S" pamphlet would lead thoſe who confide in it.

The French have prohibited foreign built ſhips from being navigated under their flag, though owned by French citizens, they have prohibited the ſhips of all nations from importing tobacco into that kingdom, unleſs it was produced in the country to which the ſhip belongs; they have laid a duty of eight dollars per hogſhead on tobacco imported in any foreign ſhip, more than if imported in a French ſhip; they have laid duties upon *exports*, which our conſtitution forbids, *becauſe they would fall upon the landed intereſt, and, of courſe, unequally, upon the great producing ſtates*; they will not permit the unmanufactured produce of France, nor the manufactures of France, to be carried to the French Weſt-Indies and colonies, in any foreign ſhip, nor will they permit the produce of the Weſt-Indies, or colonies, to be carried to any place but France, nor in any other ſhips than thoſe built and owned in France, except the ſingle article of moläſſes; they impoſe duties on foreign veſſels employed in their coaſting trade; they give high bounties to their fiſhing veſſels and fiſhermen, and impoſe heavy duties upon the foreign fiſh, which is neceſſarily imported by their colonial planters and their labourers, to encourage diſtant fiſheries, upon the American coaſts, and elſewhere. In ſhort, all the principles of our commercial laws exiſt in the French ſyſtem, and ſeveral which we have rejected. They deſire to maintain a navy, and their national legiſlature deem theſe numerous commercial regulations neceſſary to that end. Knowing they have the power, they do not think it proper to be reſtrained by the idea that the legiſlature of a free ſtate cannot (as the "FARMER" thinks) interfere in the buſineſs of their citizens, without injuſtice and danger. The National Aſſembly know it is often done with real advantage to the community.

That the French have a funding ſyſtem is proved by the ſerious fact that they pay annually, for intereſt, annuities, and the expences of their government, the ſum of *one hundred and ten millions of dollars.*

In the early ſtages of their revolution attempts were made to reduce the public debt by ſome of the ſeveral unwiſe means, which have been frequently ſuggeſted in other countries. The propoſitions were firmly and conſtantly rejected, although the public debts of France, inſtead of being contracted in an honorable ſtruggle for free government, had been created by the public and private vices of their kings, miniſters and courtiers.

The kingdom of France, like other European countries, has at this moment a great bank, which iſſues, as uſual, its notes, or bills, as every man, who undertakes to inform the people, ought to know.

Among the thirteen articles which compoſe the revenues of France, an exciſe upon native wines, ſpirits diſtilled from native materials, and other produce and manufactures of produce, is to be found. This is collected upon them when they paſs through or enter into the towns, and amounts to near ten millions of dollars. They have alſo taxes upon the land holders, which are *in proportion to the quantity of produce raiſed by them*, and are therefore, in effect, an exciſe upon the growth of grain, hay, wines and fruits, upon the raiſing of ſwine and cattle, &c. &c. They impoſe alſo, upon many denominations of tradeſmen and manufacturers, a tax for a licence to carry on their trade, which operates as an exciſe on the articles they manufacture, and is a very great and general interference in the occupations of their citizens. They have likewiſe granted bounties upon the exportation of certain manufactures, believing that their good tendencies in regard to the national intereſts render thoſe grants in ſome inſtances clearly adviſeable.

We ſee then, by a recurrence to the conduct of France, that the National Aſſembly, in the midſt of their revolution and under that royal or kingly conſtitution, which the farmer prefers to ours, have countenanced the commercial laws, funding ſyſtem, bank, and exciſe, which were commenced by the firſt, and completed by the ſecond legiſlature of the United States in co-operation with our elective chief magiſtrate. It would probably ſurpriſe the farmer, and the reſpectable yeomanry whom he addreſſes, to learn further, that the debts of the ſtates (or *pays d'etat* of France) have been aſſumed in that kingdom by the National Aſſembly, to the amount of ninety millions of dollars. Britanny and many other ſtates of France were ſo joined to that empire, that their union was really a confederacy. It was ſeen, that if thoſe debts remained upon them, they muſt each have their ſeparate financial ſyſtem claſhing with each other and with the National Aſſembly, and that no feaſable or uniform ſyſtem of finance could be expected. Upon theſe principles the National Aſſembly deemed it wiſe to aſſume them to the immenſe amount already mentioned. This, it may be obſerved, has been repreſented as the moſt unneceſſary part of the funding ſyſtem of the United States. But we find that the wiſdom of another free nation has led them to the ſame meaſure under ſimilar circumſtances.

It will be proper now to examine the commercial regulations of Congreſs as they affect the agricultural intereſt; and here the firſt remark, which occurs is, that the tonnage duty is lower under the laws of the union than it was, on a medium, under thoſe of the ſtates. So that at worſt Congreſs have only continued an evil in a ſmaller degree, which *the ſtates commenced in a greater.* But let the duties on imported articles interfering with the agriculture of the country be remembered. Theſe are ſo many bounties to the landed intereſt. The impoſt on beer is eight cents per gallon, becauſe we can employ our own barley, hops and fuel in the manufacture, that on common ſpirits is 24 to 28 cents for the ſame reaſon in regard to rye and fuel, ſtarch is dutied 15 per cent. bricks 10 per cent. cordage 180 cents, tallow candles 2 cents, butter, beef and pork 7½ per cent. cheeſe 4 cents, coal 4½ cents, cotton 3 cents, indigo 25 cents, fruits of all kinds 10 per cent. glue, hair powder and wafers 15 per cent. coarſe iron work, leather goods and hats 10 per cent. malt 10 cents, marble, ſtone and muſtard 10 per cent. ſnuff 10 cents, manufactured tobacco 6 cents, flax 7½ per cent. and hemp 100 cents, becauſe they are the produce of our lands or manufactured from them. Such are the commercial regulations of a government, which is miſrepreſented to the yeomanry as ſtaining its laws with injuries to the landed intereſt!

In regard to the funding ſyſtem the ſtate of the matter is briefly this. Immediately before the adoption of the federal conſtitution, the United States were jointly or ſeverally indebted to their creditors in the amount of about 74 millions of dollars. Of this ſum twelve millions were foreign debt, principally due to or guaranteed by France. One of the objects of the funding ſyſtem was, to diſcharge this debt by new loans, upon an intereſt not leſs favorable, and if poſſible, more advantageous. "THE "FARMER" appears to be too warm a friend to the emancipation of France to diſapprove of this grateful, juſt and honourable part of the funding ſyſtem, which, however, has been overlooked by him and others, in their diſſertations againſt it. The domeſtic debt, which amounted to about 62,000,000 dollars, in principal and intereſt, including the aſſumed debt, was at an intereſt of about ſix and one ninth per centum, which on 42,000,000 of principal of the federal and aſſumed debts, gives the ſum of 2,566,000 dollars. As the reſources of the country were not adequate to the diſcharge of the intereſt, being about twenty millions of dollars, it was plain, that public credit could not be reſtored but by loans to pay off that intereſt, which, if effected at the loweſt rate of thoſe made in Europe (four per cent.) with the cuſtomary charges, would add 800,000 dollars to the intereſt, and would increaſe the public burdens to the annual ſum of 3,366,000 dollars, excluſive of the foreign debt. No other mode was left, but to reduce the capital, either of all the creditors, or of the purchaſing creditors, which idea had been rejected in the practice of Virginia, Pennſylvania, Maſſachuſetts, and ſeveral other ſtates, forming a large majority of the whole people, or an attempt to re-loan with ſome advantages, which would induce the conſent of the creditors to a reduction of the intereſt. The latter mode has been tried ſucceſsfully, and the intereſt will thereby be reduced to about four and one half per cent. including the full value of the deferred debt, making the annual ſum of 2,790,000 dollars. *Thus it appears that a ſaving has been made of 576,000 dollars per annum.* It is moreover to be remembered, that the United States have always owed the ſame ſum, whether the debt was depreciated or not, and that they ought therefore to have ſhewn the ſame regard for the terms of the original contracts, which the old Congreſs, and *the ſeveral ſtates, to the amount of a large majority*, had actually done, and which Pennſylvania (the "FARMER'S" own ſtate) and Maryland have ſince done, by giving more to the creditors (without diſcrimination too) than Congreſs had done. It is not to be forgotten that Congreſs do not loſe one ſingle dollar, as they do not pay more than the contract, but, have induced the creditors to accept leſs—that the "FARMER'S" own ſtate gave ſix per cent. intereſt to a large number of the *identical* creditors, who now agree to take four and a half per cent. of Congreſs, and that Virginia pays her creditors a greater intereſt on her remaining ſtate debt, without diſcrimination—that all the foreign world applaud and admire, as wiſe and efficient, the meaſures of the general government to reſtore public credit—that the credit of the Union is much better than that of any one ſtate, as is manifeſt from this fact, that the unaſſumed debt of every ſtate is leſs valuable than the debts of Congreſs—that the "FARMER'S" ſtate enjoys a very large part of the profits from the riſe of the debt, by holding continental certificates, to an immenſe amount, procured for lands, at ſix ſhillings per acre, &c. which they now offer for one ſhilling in ſpecie—that they are exonerated from all their debts, by ſeveral ſales of their public ſecurities, to the amount, in a ſingle inſtance, of near a million of dollars—and it ſhould be particularly, very particularly remembered, that the original creditors have not ſuffered from the raiſing the debt by Congreſs, but from the neglect of the ſtates to pay the intereſt, or their refuſal to enable the old confederation to do it, before the eſtabliſhment of the preſent efficient government. If the ſtates had not depreciated the debt by ſuch omiſſions and refuſals, the ſpeculators and gameſters, which the "FARMER" mentions, would not have made their profits, nor would they ever have exiſted. *They have manifeſtly been created by, and grown out of, the diſcordant and inadequate financial operations of the ſtates, which, by depreciating the debt, opened a door for ſpeculation and gambling.* Had they ſuſtained the debt at its juſt and intrinſic value, by paying only the intereſt, and declaring the principal inviolable, the original creditor would not have had cauſe to complain, nor would the purchaſer have had an opportunity to ſpeculate in the property of the ſoldier, the widow, the orphan, and the patriotic lender in the hour of public need. Theſe are ſolid, unqueſtionable truths, and will not be denied, nor can they be diſproved. The general government, on account of an honeſt performance of old contracts, ought not to be charged with conſequences which are only aſcribable to the want of juſtice, or the want of ability, or the want of order and ſyſtem in the ſtate governments, during the time of the confederation. The difficult part, *a juſt proviſion*, has been executed by the exiſting national government, and it is entitled to all the merit of being an efficient inſtrument of public juſtice, honour and proſperity. The impartial foreign world conſider the conduct of the federal legiſlature in this honourable light at the preſent moment.

In regard to the eſtabliſhment of banks, if that were a crime or a public injury, it might be fairly aſked who ſet the example? The ſtate of which "THE FARMER," from the place of publication, is preſumed to be a citizen. The power of iſſuing paper was *unlimited* in the charter granted by that ſtate, but is carefully guarded by the act of Congreſs eſtabliſhing the bank of the United States. Other ſtate legiſlatures have been guilty of the crime of eſtabliſhing banks. But it is become too plain that Congreſs may not do, without cenſure, the ſame things, which are unnoticed or applauded when done by a ſtate. With reſpect to the opportunity, which "THE FARMER" alledges is given to a few men to acquire what he calls "*rapid*" fortunes, it is impoſſible to give a rational anſwer to it, becauſe it is not poſſible to aſcertain his meaning. His preſumptive meaning reſts upon the ſame principles as his ideas about the public debt, and, on a fair eſtimate and ſumming up of the account, would really amount to this, that ſeeing that former meaſures, or neglects, or diſorders in the ſtates, or in the old confederation had occaſioned a depreciation of the public ſecurities, or certificates, and ſeveral other large portions or deſcriptions of property, the general government ought to be held reſponſible for all the paſt evils reſulting from ſuch injuries to the original owners of thoſe properties, if they ſhould by wiſe and honeſt meaſures reſtore them to their natural and proper value, though ſuch reſtoration ſhould not coſt the people of the United States one dollar more than their old governments had ſolemnly promiſed in their behalf to pay.

The laſt charge in "THE FARMER'S" impeachment is, that the United States have enacted an exeiſe law, which provides for the collection of a lower exciſe (by near two-pence per gallon) from the people of Pennſylvania than they were obliged to pay by a law of their own ſtate when the federal conſtitution was adopted, and at the very moment when the act of Congreſs was paſſed. It may be fairly aſked in regard to "THE FARMER" did he ever petition the legiſlature of Pennſylvania to repeal their exciſe act laying the above higher duty, or (if he has ever been a member of the legiſlature of the ſtate) why did he not move in his place for a repeal of the ſtate exciſe law, which has exiſted many, very many years. But Congreſs might ſurely have preſumed, that no part of the people of a ſtate, which had an equal exciſe, would be very ſevere in their cenſures upon them for following an example laying an exciſe upon ſpirits, which was ſet by themſelves. The federal legiſlature could not but preſume, that, when the people of the United States veſted them, in expreſs terms, with the power of raiſing money by exciſe, they might innocently exerciſe that power. They knew too, that Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut had ſet examples of the ſame kind, and that thoſe two ſtates and Pennſylvania contain within one ſixth of a full moiety of the *free* people of the United States. It was alſo well known, that there were not more than four or five free governments upon the face of the earth, and that each of them collected money by exciſe. The objections to them in England were examined, and were found to be two: 1ſt, that *trial by jury was infringed*, and therefore Congreſs provided that jury trials ſhould be had in all caſes under their exciſe law, and 2dly, it was objected *that the dwelling or manſion houſe of the citizen might be ſearched without formal information, at any hour of the night*---Congreſs therefore provided, that no houſe which was really reſerved excluſively as a dwelling, ſhould be entered at the pleaſure of an exciſe officer, and only after formal information before a civil magiſtrate, upon oath, and then only in the *day* time and in company with a civil officer, and that the exciſe officers ſhould be confined in their own ſearches to the day time alſo, and to the places, which were previouſly declared to be intended for the uſe of ſtoring or making diſtilled ſpirits. If a perſon does not perceive the difference between the Britiſh exciſe law and that of the United States in theſe two great and eſſential particulars, it really muſt be from want of that ſober attention and diſpaſſionate conſideration, with which the laws of the freeſt country in the world ought to be read and examined by every reflecting, worthy, well-intentioned citizen.

In the 11th page "THE FARMER," amidſt numerous expreſſions of concern for equality of advantages, and for the poorer citizens, undertakes to make the following aſſertion, "that the "rich neceſſarily in all countries adminiſter government, for they "alone (ſays he) have *ſkill* and leiſure for its functions!" That part of the yeomanry of the United States, who are not wealthy, need no comment upon a declaration, that thoſe of them who are not "*rich*" really are inadequate to the duties of government from want of the requiſite knowledge. Though it might be aſked here, whether the "FARMER" can be the friend of the people, I will rather do that writer the juſtice to believe, that he really did not mean all he ſays in the above paſſage, but at the ſame time it is to be hoped, that it will encreaſe the weighty arguments which reflection will ſuggeſt to men of underſtanding, not to place their faith upon "THE FARMER'S LETTERS."

A FREEMAN.

By the ſhip Baring, Captain Tingey, juſt arrived here from Oſtend, we have received the following Manifeſto, publiſhed at Bruſſels, the 28th of July, 1792, given by the Duke of Brunſwick, Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Armies.

THEIR Majeſties the Emperor and King of Pruſſia, having confided to me the command of the combined armies which they have cauſed to be aſſembled on the frontiers of France; I have reſolved to announce to the inhabitants of that kingdom, the motives that have induced thoſe two ſovereigns to this ſtep, and the principles by which they are governed therein.

After having arbitrarily ſuppreſſed the rights and pretenſions of the German Princes in Alſace and Lorraine, and overſet all interior order and good government, exerciſed againſt the ſacred perſon of the King and his auguſt family, innumerable injuries and violences, continued from day to day, and conſtantly renewed. Thoſe who have uſurped the reins of government have, at length, filled up the meaſure of their iniquities in cauſing an unjuſt war to be declared againſt his Imperial Majeſty, and in attacking his provinces, ſituated in the Low Countries. Some of the poſſeſſions of the Germanick empire have been involved in this invaſion, and others have eſcaped, only by ſubmitting to the imperious menaces of the predominating faction, and of its emiſſaries.

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, united with his Imperial Majeſty, by the ties of a ſtrict and defenſive alliance, as well as in his quality of preponderating member of the Germanic body, has not been able to refuſe marching to the ſuccour of his ally, and co-eſtates; and it is in both theſe qualities, that he takes upon himſelf the defence of that monarch and of Germany.

To theſe two intereſts is united another equally important, and which the two ſovereigns have much at heart—that of cauſing the anarchy exiſting in the interior of France to ceaſe, to ſtay the aſſaults made upon the throne and the altar; to re-eſtabliſh the legal authority; to reſtore to the King the liberty and ſafety of which he has been deprived, and to place him in a ſituation to exerciſe the legitimate authority that of right belongs to him.

Convinced that the ſound part of the nation abhors the exceſſes of a faction that ſubdues it, and that the greater number of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment of auxilliary aid openly to declare themſelves againſt their odious oppreſſors, his majeſty the Emperor, and his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, call upon and invite them to return without delay to the paths of reaſon, of juſtice, of order, and of peace. With theſe views the underſigned general and commander in chief of the two armies declares as follows:

1ſt. That, led into this war by irreſiſtable motives, the two courts propoſe to themſelves no other object than the good of France, without intending to enrich themſelves by means of their conqueſts.

2d. That they do not intend to intermeddle in the in-

ferior affairs of France, but mean only to deliver the King, the Queen and royal family from their captivity, and to procure to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the neceſſary ſecurity that the King may be enabled without danger or obſtacle to call together ſuch convocation or Aſſembly as he may think proper, to aſſiſt in preſerving that happineſs to his ſubjects which he has promiſed them, and to which he will contribute all that may depend upon him.

3d. The combined armies will protect all cities, burghs, villages, perſons, and poſſeſſions, that ſhall ſubmit to the King, and they will inſtantaneouſly contribute to the reſtoring of order, and a good police throughout all France.

4th. The National Guards are called upon proviſionally, to watch over the tranquility of the country, to the ſafety of perſons and effects of all French citizens, until the arrival of the troops of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, or until it ſhall be otherways ordered, under pain of being held perſonally reſponſible---On the other hand, ſuch of the national guards as ſhall have fought againſt the troops of the allied courts, and ſhall be taken, arms in hand, ſhall be treated as enemies, and puniſhed as rebels to their Kings, and as diſturbers of the public peace.

5th. That the general officers, ſubalterns and ſoldiers of the troops of the French line are equally called upon to return to their ancient fealty, and inſtantly to ſubmit to the King their lawful ſovereign.

6th. That the members of the departments, the diſtricts and municipalities are held equally reſponſible on their heads, and with all their goods and chattels for all crimes, fires, murders, or attrocious acts, that they may not have uſed all their endeavours to prevent within their juriſdiction: they are further held proviſionally to continue their functions until his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould be placed at full liberty to provide ultimately or at leaſt until his name other ſteps ſhall be taken in the interval.

7th. The inhabitants of all cities, boroughs and villages that ſhall dare to defend themſelves againſt the armies of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, or to fire upon them either in the open field or from any windows, doors, or openings of their houſes, ſhall be immediately puniſhed according to the rigor of the martial law, and their houſe ſhall be demoliſhed or burned, on the contrary all inhabitants of the ſaid cities, burghs, or villages, who ſhall haſten to ſubmit to the King by opening their doors to the troops of their majeſties ſhall be inſtantly placed under their protection, their perſons and effects ſhall remain under the ſafeguard of the laws, and care ſhall be taken to provide for the ſecurity of all and each one of them.

8th. The city of Paris and all its inhabitants without diſtinction, are held to ſubmit immediately, and without delay, to the King; to ſet the King at full and entire liberty; and to aſſure to him, as well as to the Royal Family, that inviolability and reſpect which ſubjects owe to their ſovereign by all laws of nature and of nations. Their Imperial and Royal Majeſties render perſonally reſponſible of all events upon their heads, and to be tried in a ſummary military way, without the leaſt hope of pardon, all members of the National Aſſembly, the department, the diſtrict, the municipality, and the national guard of Paris, juſtices of the peace, and all others to whom it may belong. Their ſaid Majeſties declaring, on the faith and word of an Emperor and a King, that if the caſtle of the Thuilleries is either forced or inſulted;—that if the leaſt violence---the leaſt outrages be offered to his Majeſty, the Queen, or the royal family---if immediate meaſures be not taken for their ſafety, their preſervation, and their liberty, that they will take an exemplary and ever memorable vengeance by delivering over the city of Paris to military execution and a total ſubvertion, while the guilty revolters are receiving the puniſhment they will have merited.

Their Imperial and royal Majeſties on the contrary promiſe to the inhabitants of the city of Paris, that they will uſe their good offices, with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to obtain pardon of all wrongs and errors that may have been heretofore done, and to take the moſt rigorous meaſures to enſure their perſons and effects, if they immediately and exactly obey the preſent injunction.

Finally their Majeſties being unable to acknowledge any laws as exiſting in France, except ſuch as ſhall emanate from the King enjoying a perfect liberty, they proteſt beforehand againſt the authenticity of any declarations which may be made in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as long as his ſacred perſon, that of the Queen, and the royal family ſhall not be really in ſafety.---In conſequence their Imperial and royal Majeſties invite and earneſtly ſolicit his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to name a city in his kingdom the moſt near to the frontiers into which he may be pleaſed to retire with his Queen and family under a ſtrong and ſufficient eſcort which ſhall be ſent for that purpoſe, in order that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may call together the miniſters and councillors he may think proper, or collect ſuch convocation or aſſembly, as may appear beſt to him, to provide for the reſtoration of good order by the regular interior adminiſtration of his kingdom.

In a word, I do further declare and engage myſelf in my own name, and in my quality above mentioned to occaſion to be every where obſerved by the troops entruſted to my command a good and exact diſcipline, promiſing to treat with mildneſs and moderation all well intentioned ſubjects that may appear peaceable and ſubmiſſive, and to apply force only againſt ſuch as ſhall be guilty of reſiſtance or ill will.

It is for theſe reaſons that I require and exhort all inhabitants of the kingdom in the ſtrongeſt and moſt earneſt manner, not to oppoſe the march and operations of the troops that I command, but rather to allow them free paſſage, and all ſuch good will and aſſiſtance as circumſtances may require.

Given at my Head Quarters at Coblentz,
the 25th July, 1792.

CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND,
Duke of Brunſwick Luneburgh.

Buſineſs in Paris, we hear, was entirely at a ſtand;---all the ſhops and ſtores were ſhut---and upwards of two hundred thouſand citizens of that city were under arms, determined to defend themſelves, and their liberties, to the laſt extremity. Every department was furiſhed in the beſt manner with cannon, &c.

As Captain Tingey has not heard of any misfortune befalling the Marquis de la Fayette, we may conclude that valiant patriot ſoldier is ſafe at the head of his army.

WARSAW, June 9.

Our court has demanded the mediation of the King of Pruſſia and the King of Hungary, with the Ruſſian court, in behalf of Poland, but without effect; both courts having abſolutely refuſed to take any part in ſuch a ſtep---on the contrary, they have both given their advice to the Polliſh republic to abandon its new conſtitution, and aſſemble a diet for the purpoſe of re-adopting the old conſtitution, being the only means (ſay they) now left to conciliate the Empreſs, and prevent the evils that threaten us. We can promiſe ourſelves nothing from the court of Vienna, conſidering the ancient connection between them and Pruſſia. Being thus left to ourſelves and our own ſtrength, depending upon the juſtice of our cauſe, the utmoſt energy of the nation will be exerted, as our motives are the pureſt that can inſpire the human breaſt.

BRUSSELS, June 24.

The early ſucceſſes of the Auſtrian arms, put our troops in high ſpirits, but within a few days events have conſiderably changed, and the tide of fortune ſeems to have turned in favour of the French. It was more to the want of diſcipline among the French troops than cowardice, that their misfortunes on the 29th and 30th of April are to be attributed. Since ſubordination has been eſtabliſhed amongſt them, and confidence in their generals has taken place, it is viſible that their manner of fighting has been wholly changed. On the 17th of June a vaſt body of them entered our territories on the ſide of Flanders, and on the ſame day poſſeſſed themſelves of Menin and Ypres, where were garriſoned ſome Tyroleſe chaſſeurs, who retired at their approach, ſo that both places were gained without a ſhot.

When Ankerſtrom was juſt about to receive the coup de grace after his three floggings, and after his right hand was cut off, he exerted all his remaining ſtrength, and addreſſing himſelf to the ſurrounding multitude, he ſaid, "I now touch the minute of deliverance, and of everlaſting reward. I rejoice in my deed---I have reſcued my country from a tyrant by the only means left for a ſlave. I know that you will bleſs me for the act, and my memory will be ſacred in Sweeden. Let your gratitude to me be ſhewn in kindneſs to my children."

The ill-fated kingdom of Poland ſeems deſtined at all times to ſate the rapacious cruelty of its neighbours, and to experience a depredation unprovoked by any offence. It has ſcarcely yet recovered from the very ſingular ſpecies of oppreſſion which it experienced in the year 1770, from Pruſſia, its preſent faithleſs ally. Every town and village of Poland was at that time compelled to furniſh a certain number of marriageable girls, with houſhold neceſſaries, and to each three ducats of gold as a portion. Theſe wretched brides were ſent to ſtock the Pruſſian dominions. Obliged to abandon their parents, their country, their friends and their religion, they were tranſported to an unknown country, married to men whom they never ſaw, and doomed to live in mutual hatred with a people, whoſe language they could not underſtand!

The number of Ruſſians who have entered the Poliſh territory augments every day, as freſh detachments are continually ſent for that ſervice. It is, no doubt, the intentions of the Empreſs to over-run the country by the number of her troops. The Poliſh army, which at preſent amounts to 100,000 effective men, keep cloſe together; they have ſuffered nothing by deſertion; the citizens and ſoldiers all diſplay the ſame ardour and unanimity. Patriotic gifts pour in from every quarter.

The regent of Sweden, though he has declined taking an effective part in the combination againſt France, has not yet thought it prudent, in conſequence of the treaty entered into between the Empreſs and the late King, formally to acknowledge the French conſtitution, The order ſtill remains not to receive the French flag, and the envoy of France has not been yet publicly preſented.

AVIGNON, July 10.

The forces of Sardinia, encreaſe daily. Already upwards of 8000 men have arrived at Nice, with a number of field pieces. The French Conſul's letters are opened.

General Anſelme ſeeing the hoſtile preparations of Sardinia, and the neceſſity of preparing for defence, yet wanted money to fortify paliſadoes, and to repair four armies. The municipality of Graſſe, ſhewed their patriotiſm by furniſhing the General with 12,000 livres.

The General ſtill wants 6000 muſkets, and more tents.

Five hundred Marſeilles, dragging ſeveral pieces of cannon, and carriages loaded with proviſions and ammunition, on the 6th inſtant ſlept here, and ſet off yeſterday morning for Orange, whence they are to proceed through Lyons to Paris.

The commiſſioners of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and of Drome, who were here on buſineſs, made ſome ſhew of oppoſing this troop, by requiring from the chief his orders for thus marching. They were anſwered, that they had no communications to make to the commiſſioners.

Fifteen patriots of Monteux, and a ſimilar number from Carpentras, joined this body; and there is reaſon to believe that it will encreaſe in its progreſs.

The citizens of Agen, have given late proofs of their patriotiſm. The farmers of a ſmall village near Eſtaffort ſend 8 men to the army.

They have reſolved, that they will pay the travelling expences of thoſe who are to march, cultivate the land of thoſe abſent, to honor them when they return, in proportion to their good conduct; and, if they fall in the cauſe of liberty, to cultivate their land until their ſons are capable of doing it, or until their daughters are married.

PARIS, July 17.

Extract of a letter dated Coblentz, July 8.

The Pruſſian troops arrive. The ſon of the King of Pruſſia came the day before yeſterday at the head of a regiment of huſſars about 1500 ſtrong, the fineſt regiment in Europe. It is compoſed of men all near ſix feet high, who look like ſo many Hercules.

The next day arrived a body of chaſſeurs: theſe handle their carabines with ſuch ſkill, that often at the diſtance of 500 ſteps will hit a crown.

To give you an idea of the ſeverity of their diſcipline, I will juſt relate to you what we witneſſed yeſterday. A Pruſſian ſoldier ventured to make ſome diſreſpectful remarks relative to the war againſt the French, before four of his comrades. Two days after a ſubaltern officer was informed of it, and related the circumſtance to his ſuperior, It reached the Duke of Brunſwick. He wont ſuffer philoſophers in his army, he condemned the ſoldier to die. He was ſhot, and over his dead body three of his comrades received each 100 laſhes for liſtening to his diſcourſe without denouncing him to the officer.

July 18. Marſhal Luckner is ſtill here; he aſks for reimburſements to oppoſe the prodigious bodies of troops, which advance towards our frontiers. This is the anſwer he made the multitude, which ſurrounded and queſtioned him two days after his arrival.---"I give you my honor, that France has not more than 65,000 men in the three frontier armies, and that the enemies will ſoon ſhew themſelves 280,000. The army under my command, and myſelf, agree, in our cry of *vive la Nation! vive le Roi!* inſtead of ſewing diſſentions, as you do here, come to the frontiers and aſſiſt us if poſſible, in repelling the enemy. Marſhall Luckner has been named Commander in Chief of the two armies. Biron is under his orders to command the army on the Rhine, and La Fayette the northern; but thoſe armies amount to little more than 45 000 men, and our enemies are 200,000 in number. M. Luckner propoſes ſeveral modes of recruiting: he calls for the ſuſpenſion of the courts martial, and aſks, that it be left to the general, to ſupply their place.

July 19.

Extract of a letter, dated Turin, July 7.

"The court of Sardinia is not eſtabliſhing new regiments; but encreaſing each company with ten men, which will give a total encreaſe of 4 or 5000 men. Loans are taken up by the government at Genes, and one of four millions of livres at Geneva. It is difficult to conceive by what means theſe debts will be paid. The ſtate owes much already. I expreſſed this ſentiment, and was anſwered, that this was only money advanced to France.--- that all lent to the emigrants and the expences of the war would be refunded.

"To this it added, that the hoſtile powers will hold as a ſecurity for payment, the towns and provinces they ſhall take in the courſe of the war."

Letter from M. Maiſonneauve to the miniſter of foreign affairs, dated Stutgard, July 10.

"I have the honor of informing you, ſir, that we juſt learn, that orders are circulating thro' Suabia, Franconia, the Palatinate, and the eccleſiaſtical electorates, to the Auſtrian forces, to preſs forward towards the frontiers, and to loſe no time. The bakers of the army have received the ſame order. As this information is of conſequence, I have communicated it immediately."

The following Addreſs was circulated among the troops of France, from the Princes of Conde and D'Artois; inviting them to quit the ſtandard of the National Aſſembly, and join the emigrated French troops in the Netherlands.

BRAVE Soldiers! The moment is now arrived when the King's troops, faithful to God and to the oath they have voluntarily taken to obey no one except the king, may, guided by honor, fly to the ſtandard of the French princes, and quit that of thoſe rebels, who have during three years held your king a captive, who have covered France with crimes and ruins, who have rendered the French name odious to all Europe, and have ſhaken your fidelity. Recover the character of French ſoldiers, formerly ſo dreaded by our enemies, and now vilified and deſpiſed ſince they have forſaken the paths of honor. Hearken, dear comrades! to the voice of your chiefs, to the voice of your king's brothers, to the voice of that Conde, who has covered you with glory at Landevort, and at Frideberg——to the voice of Marſhal le Broglie, whom you uſed to call your father, the conqueror of Saenderhanſen and Berghem, who invites you to join him in retrieving the French honor, ſtained by your error ſtill more than by the crimes of your ſeducers.

His Apoſtolic majeſty the king of Hungary and Bohemia, gives you leave to come into his territories. Your arms ſhall be ſent to me, and I will again deliver them to you in your reſpective cantonments. You ſhall act under French generals, under the brothers of your king, to whom alone, during the king's impriſonment, you owe fealty and obedience. You ſhall receive the ſame pay that you had in France, and you will return to your country to reſtore your king to his throne, and deliver him from his tyrants, and re-eſtabliſh the religion of your anceſtors.

Already the regiments of Berchiny, Saxe, and Royal Allemande, have ſet you the example. Come, my comrades! and remember that I have acted with you during the ſeven years war. I am known to many among you, and they know that I am incapable of deceiving them. How happy ſhould I be to preſent you with Henry IV's plume of feathers!

(Signed Le Marquis DE LA QUEIULLIE, Marechal des Camps, and of the armies of the King, and Adjutant General to Monſeigneur Count D'ARTOIS, Commiſſary for the Princes, and the French nobility in the Low Countries. June 5.

P. S. I approve the contents of the preſent addreſs, and acknowledge no other as coming from me. By order of the Princes.

LONDON, July 26.

To ſuffer Poland to be over-run and reduced to a ſtate of abject dependence on Ruſſia, or a new partition of it by its three powerful neighbours, is contrary to all that has ever yet been contended for by the men of the ſword on the balance of power; to ſuffer Auſtria to gain any acceſſion of territory at the expence of France, is equally contrary to the ſame ſyſtem; and in aiding the views of Auſtria, or conniving at thoſe of Ruſſia, Pruſſia ſeems to be acting equally againſt her own intereſt as formerly underſtood, and to be ſtrengthening the hands of a rival.

The probable reſult of theſe extraordinary combinations will be, either that the deſigns of the three great military powers, now apparently acting in concert, will be fruſtrated by their mutual jealouſies, and the recurrence of Pruſſia, to former principles of action; or that the other powers of Europe, particularly Great-Britain and Spain, who cannot ſee with indifference any material change in the political diviſion of Europe, will interpoſe with their mediation, and put an end to the miſchievous career of ambition and bloodſhed.

An immenſe tract of land ſituated in Pennſylvania, has lately been ſold by Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, partly in Holland and partly in England. Mr. Pulteney, of Piccadilly, has ſpeculated in this land to the amount of nearly 100,000l and it is his plan to invite ſettlers to live upon it, rent free, for five years; for which term he expects it will be worth their while to put it into a ſtate of cultivation; and that they will afterwards be induced to make purchaſes at an advanced price, by raiſing the money on mortgage and otherwiſe, rather than quit it.

It appears to have been a miſtatement in the public prints, which repreſented that the States General had ſignified a diſpoſition to join the cauſe of Auſtria and Pruſſia againſt France, and that in this the province of Holland ſtood moſt forward: on the contrary, the prevailing politics of that province are more diſaffected towards the exiſting government of the ſtates, than thoſe of any other. Hence we may conclude, that the wiſh of that quarter would rather be in favour of the French; however, the fact ſeems to be, that the Stadtholder and his friends have no deſign to concern themſelves at all in the affairs of France, but unite in ſentiment with England, and preſerve a ſtrict and honorable neutrality; at the ſame time, this conduct will beſt anſwer the purpoſe

of their own internal politics, as, to keep the disaffected in Holland in awe, requires all the vigilance of government.

The Queen of France, though at the eve of every misfortune which she has not already experienced, is as gentle and patient as ever: she does not allow a sigh to escape from her swoln heart. A few days back, as her Majesty was conversing at one of the palace windows with one of the ladies in waiting, whom adversity could not banish from her, a mob gathered round, and uttered expressions extremely injurious to the unfortunate, ill-fated princess; the Queen, without appearing affected, gently pushed the shutter to, and continued the conversation as before; the ladies, unable to resist such a trait of heroism, melted into tears.

Her Majesty lately presented her picture to a favourite lady; she is presented in it with the alterations caused by her misfortunes; the colour of her hair is changed; under the portrait is this true, though singular inscription—"*Le Malheur l'a blanchie.*" *Sorrow has made me grey.*

The King, who knows his fate, waits for it unmoved; but he is wretched on account of his royal consort and lovely children. His majesty was blooded on Thursday.

The Dauphin's little countenance has undergone a great alteration too; he was accustomed to run about; now the sight of pikes deters him from that exercise, so necessary for his health, and so natural to a child of his tender years.

August 7.

Accounts received yesterday from France, mention the following interesting measure, which will desolate the camps of the Emperor and king of Prussia, almost as soon as they shall be pitched in France:

In the sitting of the National Assembly on Thursday last, the following decree, moved by M. Gaudet, was unanimously passed.

1. "Every officer and soldier of the enemies armies, who, desiring to range themselves under the banners of liberty, shall appear at a military post, or before one of the constituted authorities or a French citizen, shall be received with fraternal affection; shall be presented, as a sign of his adoption, with a cockade of three colours; shall enjoy a pension of one hundred livres, of which one quarter shall be always in advance, and shall be admitted to take the civic oath.---The pension, upon their decease, shall be continued to their widows."

2. "Those who would not contract a military engagement, shall not be forced to it; those who choose it, shall be admitted to what army they please, and shall receive the ordinary fee upon enlisting.

3. "Lists shall be formed of foreigners in the service of France, and the pensions of those who die shall be continued to the survivors, till the latter shall have annuities of 500 livres each."

4. "The widows of such military persons shall receive the annual pension of 100 livres, but will not share the benefits of the tontine.

5. "Those who do not take a millitary engagement, shall retire into the interior of the kingdom; those who shall serve will have the same reward for brilliant actions as French citizens.

6. "If France shall ever be drawn into a war with a free nation, exercising its own sovereignty, military persons of that nation are not to have the advantages of the present decree."

The Duke of Bruswick was expected to march, on or before the 1st instant, and is probably now on the frontiers of France.

PARIS, Saturday noon.

"You will see by the proceedings of the Assembly, which I enclose you, that M. Petion, and the forty-eight districts of Paris, have petitioned the Assembly to declare that the king has forfeited the crown; this petition was looked for, and was treated as a matter of course. Conceive what must be the state of a country, where a petition to dethrone the king, makes no unusual impression on the public mind, but what is calmly, cursorily referred to a committee, and appointed to be the order of the day for a future sitting; and all this too, while 100,000 of the vilest slaves in the universe are ready, at the nod of the tyrants in Europe, to overwhelm their country. The French must either be the bravest or the most inconsiderable race of men, for nothing but blind courage could induce them, in such a crisis, to agitate questions that aggravate their danger by dividing their force. The King, they say, is a traitor. Be it so---The armies of France are devoted to him, and yet the armies are not traiterous.---The executive power has been tardy and slack in providing for the strength of the kingdom, but let them, if they dare, give an unconstitutionable order to any general! The hearts of the army would rise against the shadow of treachery.

"The Section of Mauconseil, have made a decree, by which they declare, that they no longer recognize Louis XVI. as the king of the French, and, in most vehement language, they invite the other seven sections of Paris to join them in going to the assembly on Sunday next, to declare their perjury, which they call, in such a crisis, the most holy of order.

"*Le parjure est vertue quand on promet un crime.*"

The crime which they promised was to be faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King.

"I will not say that in this fever of republicanism the king may not be declared to have forfeited his crown, but I am sure that republicanism will not endure for a week. You remember what was the fate of a similar influenza, in July, 1791. France is too voluptuous for any other government than a monarchy, I hope, however, that they will avoid the dreadful evil of suspending the king, as I am sure that the same effect would disband their army.

"The High Court of Orleans, acquitted M. M. Varnier, Tordy, and Noirot."

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

In the ship Amelia, Hill, from London, arrived in this city, last Saturday, John Penn Esq; and his lady: also Andrew Allen, Esq; with his four daughters and three sons.

Monday morning arrived in town, from Bennington, state of Vermont, and from Brunswick and Trenton, New-Jersey, a detachment of troops, under the command of Capt. William Eaton, on their way to Pittsburgh.

The State Gazette of Georgia, printed at Augusta the 25th of August, says, that W. A. Bowles was hanged at Madrid, the 7th June, at the common place of execution. This is probably premature, as accounts of Bowle's being at Cadiz subsequent to the 7th of June, have been published,

By a public communication from Governor Telfair, to the representatives of Congress of the state of Georgia, it appears that it will require one million of dollars to be assumed on account of that state, to cover its state debts.

It is conceived that there must be in agitation a new plan for a division of Poland; else the conduct of the courts of Berlin and Vienna, in abandoning it an easy prey to the superior forces of the Empress, so much contrary to her own interest, must appear entirely unaccountable.

Extract of a letter from Cayes, dated August 18, 1792.

"Referring to my last by Captain Stites, I am now sorry to inform you that, since his departure, the political situation of affairs in this island has undergone a most unfortunate change. Gen. Blanchelande, it is supposed, encouraged the negroes who were in a state of insurrection; they consequently descended from the mountians, and killed many of the inhabitants, and burnt many valuable estates. The troops and inhabitants immediately assembled, to the number of 13 or 1400, under the command of gen. Blanchelande, and attacked them, but unfortunately were entirely defeated, with the loss of 7 officers, and about 200 men killed, and a great number wounded. This unexpected defeat obliged the planters to take refuge once more in town, and encouraged the negroes to revolt, to the number of about 2000. They have since burnt and destroyed near one half of the plain. Finding themselves entirely masters of the country, they have now made propositions of peace, which are freedom to all who are in a state of insurrection, and Les Platoons (a delightful coffee country in the mountains) for themselves. Whether or not these terms will be acceded to, I cannot pretend to determine---if not, heaven knows what will be the consequence---Should they be granted, the entire insurrection of the remaining negroes will inevitably follow. I therefore look upon every thing as certainly lost. I am sorry the immediate departure of this vessel will not admit of my entering into particalars."

It is mentioned in a London paper, under the Paris head, that "The celebrated Paul Jones died in Paris about the middle of July, in the utmost poverty. A Col. Blackden was obliged to raise a small sum of money by way of subscription, in order to bury him." Should this be true, there is only one way of accounting for such a strange reverse of fortune, by supposing this celebrated character had made himself obnoxious to the popular party in Paris, by siding in sentiment with the aristocratic faction.

By the last accounts from Sierra Leona, in Africa, the negroe colony that have been transported from Great-Britain and America to that place, amounted in number to upwards of fifteen hundred. They were in tolerable good health, considering the insalubrity of the climate, and busily employed in clearing land and building houses. The cultivation of the sugar cane is to be one of their first objects in view; in which, if they succeed, it is not improbable that Africa may in time furnish sugar to the world in abundance, instead of miserable slaves to cultivate it in that hell of negroes, the West-India Islands.

Lately died at Lancaster, in England, Miss Ann Gillison, a maiden lady, aged seventy-two years. She has left 1600l. sterling to build and endow houses for eight distressed old maids.

On Wednesday last arrived here from Killebegs (North of Ireland) the ship Minerva, Capt Wood, with nearly 400 passengers.

The elector of Saxony is said (in the London papers) to have joined the league against France, and furnished the allied powers with twenty-four thousand auxiliary troops.

About 100 Indians lately made an attack on Galliopolis, a French settlement on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Great Kanahwa, which continued for some time. The Indians after destroying the standing corn, killing four or five persons, and doing other mischief, retreated—About the same time two young women, named Morris, of Kanahwa county, were killed. [*Virginia Gazette.*]

Mr. Paine's first part of the Rights of Man, has lately been re-published in London, under his direction, at a low price, for the benefit of the poorer class of readers, viz. at 30s. per hundred, which is less than 4d each, and sold singly at six-pence. The work had already produced one thousand pounds profit, of which money Mr. Paine has made the society for constitutional information the trustees, to apply it to such purposes as they shall see proper.

"Russia, Spain, Portugal, and all ancient monarchies, are wading through infinite evils, miseries and disgrace, by their resisting a salutary reform! The moment they could give up lucre, lust of dominion, and a war system, a new creation will arise forthwith; man would cease to be a wolf—the lamb would not fear the lion, nor the lion the lamb!—man would become the true friend, and not the avowed enemy of his own flesh!"

On Tuesday last a young man was committed to the jail of this city on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Elizabeth Reves. [See National Gaz. of August 18.]

The constitutional society, in England, have opened a subscription for paying the expences of Mr. Paine's defence against the pending prosecution. They have also ordered that twelve thousand copies of his letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas be printed and sent to their correspondents.

The famous George Barrington, (the noted gentleman pickpocket who so long infested his native city London, and whose oratorial abilities at the bar so often saved him from an ignominious death, but whose crimes at length doomed him to perpetual banishment at Botany Bay) was some time ago appointed by governor Phillips high constable at Paramatta, a new settlement about fourteen miles from Sidney Cove, in which, (say the English papers) he conducts himself with great propriety, and distributes justice in the most impartial manner, discovering in his decisions singular abillities and humanity."

The army of the United States, now at Pittsburgh, consists of one thousand infantry, four hundred riflemen, and two hundred light horse, under the command of General Wayne. They were expected to go down the river by the middle of September, if not delayed by the lowness of the waters.

On the 9th inst. the ship Britannia arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Glasgow. This vessel brings European accounts to the last of July.

A gentleman lately from Paris informs, that the affairs in France wear not so gloomy an aspect as is held forth by many of the British prints. Trade and manufactures were continued with their original vigour, and the populace seemed to enjoy a state of peace and tranquility.

About the first instant, three soldiers belonging to the Federal army, under General Wayne, were shot on the commons near Pittsburgh, for desertion.—Several additional detachments of troops had reached Pittsburgh when the last accounts came away.

A writer, signed *A Traveller*, in the Daily Advertiser of Friday last, proposes the following ticket for the serious consideration of the public; and which he supposes will be agreeable to the citizens of the western and middle counties——

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Charles Thompson,
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
William Bingham,
Israel Jacob,
Daniel Heister,
John W. Kitterra,
Thomas Hartley,
William Irwine, of Cumberland,
William M'Clay,
William Findley,
John Woods, of Washington.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton, held at the court-house, in the said borough, on the twelfth day of September, 1792.

John Arndt, Esquire, being placed in the chair, and Henry Spering appointed Secretary of the meeting,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient, that conferees, on the part of this county, be delegated to the conference of deputies from the different counties of the state, proposed to be held at Lancaster, on the 20th of September instant, for the purpose of considering of proper characters for Representatives from this state, in the Congress of the United States, and for Electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county be invited to a general county meeting, at Bethlehem, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, to take the preceding resolution into consideration; and, if the same should be concurred in, to appoint conferees on the part of this county.

By order of the meeting,
JOHN ARNDT, Chairman.

Attest. HENRY SPERING, Secretary.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Bethlehem, on Saturday the 15th day of September, 1792, in pursuance of the preceding resolution,

Robert Brown Esquire, was placed in the chair, and Samuel Sitgreaves appointed Secretary of the meeting.

John Arndt, Esquire, the chairman of the meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Easton, having communicated the resolutions there entered into, and circular letters from two committees of correspondence, of the city of Philadelphia, being also, by desire, taken into consideration, it was

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the first resolution entered into by the inhabitants of the borough of Easton, and that Robert Brown, William Henry, Joseph Martin, and James Gill, Esquires, be deputed to attend the proposed conference, on the part of this county,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and published in the newspapers of this state.

By order of the meeting,
ROBERT BROWN, Chairman.

Attest, S. SITGREAVES, Secretary.

SHIP NEWS.

Capt. Bently, of the sloop Miranda, in 13 days from St. Eustatia, in his passage. 10th September, at 8 A. M. in lat. 33: 45, long. 72: 35, saw the wreck of a sloop with her bowsprit in her stern, which was knocked out. She had quarter lights and yellow sides; both anchors off the bows; cat ropes, cat-heads and windlass bits standing. Some of her sails were to be seen forward.

By the sloop Cezare, which is the last account from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that the Mulattoes had all come in under capitulation, but that the Blacks will not yet suffer the proprietors of the estates to take possession of them, although they have agreed to furnish the whites with all the supplies they require. This makes things appear very quiet at Port-au-Prince, for the present.

Capt. Tingey, of the ship Baring, was informed at Ostend, that Capt. Gardiner, of the ship Sarah, had spoke the ship Henrietta, of Philadelphia, in her passage to Bengal, on the 9th of April last, in lat. 2, north, long. 25, west.

The ship Patsey Rutledge, Capt. M'Pherson, arrived at Ostend, in 26 days.

The ship Roebuck, Capt. Bliss, of Philadelphia, was discharging her cargo, when Capt. Kerr sailed from Bristol; he also left there the ship Ohio, of New-York.

The ship Harriet, Allison, arrived some days ago at New-Castle, with about 250 passengers, all in good health. Only one child died in the passage. Captain Allison spoke the following vessels, viz. on the fourth of August, in lat. 45: 10, long. 32, saw 10 sail of British men of war standing to the eastward. August 24, spoke a brig from Bilboa, bound to Marblehead, in lat. 41: 44. August 27, in lat. 40: 57, spoke the ship Ipswich, bound to London. Sept. 5, lat. 38: 43, long. 64, spoke a brig from Rhode-Island, bound to Surrinam, out 5 days. Sept. 6, spoke the brig Minerva, of Pool, bound from New-York to Brest. Sept. 9, spoke two sloops bound to Deptford from a whaling voyage.

*** The piece signed "CERBERUS" will be inserted in our next.

[For more News, and New Advertisements, see the Fourth Page.----Advertisements omitted shall be inserted next Week.]

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be settled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and
WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

September 18, 1792. ¶

RAN AWAY from Catharina Hillegas, widow of Adam Hillegas, late of Upper Hanover township, in the county of Montgomery, yeoman, deceased, on the night of Friday the 14th instant, a NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years old, had on when she went away, two half linen petticoats, two cotton short gowns, besides a half linen one, a pair of new shoes, and a man's white wool hat; has lost one of her eyes; 'tis supposed she was taken away by a free Negroe man. Whoever takes up and secures said wench, so that the owner may get her again, shall have EIGHT SPANISH DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by CATHARINA HILLEGAS.

Upper Hanover, September 17, 1792. †

PHILADELPHIA.

Conciſe view of the moſt material foreign intelligence by the Adriana, William Penn, and other veſſels lately arrived from Europe at this port and New-York.

The Elector of Saxony has done his utmoſt to prevent the Kings of Pruſſia and Auſtria from intermeddling in the affairs of Poland, but without ſucceſs; a league having been entered into between Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria, whereby they engage by a union of force to take poſſeſſion of Poland, form it into four partitions, three of which to be appropriated reſpectively to thoſe three powers, and the fourth to be given to his preſent majeſty, and after his death to his nephew, under the title of an hereditary Duchy.—The French army having taken ſeveral places in the Auſtrian low countries, had evacuated them, and retreated to the frontier line, where they remained on the defenſive, which it was thought would be the future complexion of the war on the part of France.—The Queen of Portugal had not yet received any permanent benefit from the endeavours of Doctor Willis, but remained, as uſual, very much ſhattered in her intellects, and only rational on particular ſubjects.—Peace had been made between Lord Cornwallis and Tippoo Saib, the latter having ſurrendered one half of his territories for the preſervation of the other, and given his two ſons as hoſtages for the performance of the conditions on his part.—On the 10th of July a battle was fought between a body of the Poliſh and Ruſſian forces. The latter were obliged to retire with the loſs of 150 men left dead on the field.—On the 11th there was another engagement, in which the Polanders were ſurrounded by the Ruſſians, but made a retreat by dint of their artillery, with ſome loſs, although great numbers were ſlain on the Ruſſian ſide by the well directed fire of the artillery.—The King of England has declined mediating with the powers on the continent, leagued againſt France, but promiſed for his own part to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.—It was thought not improbable that the Marquis de la Fayette would march his forces immediately to Paris, and that he would either there reſign the command, or declare himſelf, at their head, the enemy of the late legiſlative proceedings: it was thought by many that he had much too ſoon declared himſelf the enemy of clubs.—It was ſaid that Holland had determined to take part in the war againſt France in concert with Auſtria and Pruſſia: the proſpect of anarchy in Paris had induced the province of Holland to this reſolution, which it was feared by the friends of the French cauſe would extend to the other provinces of the Dutch Netherlands: the defenſive plan, however, which the French have ſince adopted, was not then known: this alteration in the French war ſyſtem may therefore prevent the intended alliance.—The Empreſs of Ruſſia had formally diſcharged all Frenchmen from her dominions, not looking upon her government or herſelf ſafe while one of that nation remained in her territories.—A peace had been concluded upon between the Swedes and Algerines, by which is ſecured to the Swediſh commerce the free navigation of the Mediterranean.—The moſt impartial Engliſh papers ſtate the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in the Eaſt Indies to have been brilliant and deciſive, but the advantages greatly over-rated: Tippoo has indeed ſurrendered half his dominions to ſave the other half, but they are ſaid to be generally barren and mountainous, and his whole yearly revenue not to exceed two millions and an half ſterling annually.—The French emigrants at Coblence had publiſhed an appeal, in which they invite all perſons of character to contribute in proportion to their fortune and their honour to the re-eſtabliſhment of the French monarchy.—The celebration of the fourteenth of July at Paris, paſſed over without any dangerous conſequences, as had been apprehended by the ariſtocrats and fanatics; "and all would be perfect quiet in France (ſays one of their gazettes) were it not for the diabolical conſpiracy of the deſpotic powers, thoſe friends of infamy, of rapine, and of blood, who make wars abroad to be predatory with taxes at home!"—Lord Cornwallis, having concluded the war in India, was, by the laſt accounts, preparing to proceed to Bengal, from whence he was to embark for England with all poſſible expedition; to be ſucceeded in chief command by General Abercrombie.—Inſtead of India ſtock riſing in London at the news of peace with Tippoo, it immediately fell 6 per cent. The nation had ſet their hearts upon Seringapatam, and peace being made without this important capture, bred ſecret a diſguſt: monied men began to ſee that the principal advantage of the peace with Tippoo was the getting rid of an impolitic war: the whole advantages were greatly inadequate to the expenſe; hence the fall of India ſtock.---The preſent aſpect of Europe was thought to be ſuch as to confound all reaſoning on any of the principles formerly admitted as axioms in politics: "to ſuffer Poland to be overrun and reduced to a ſtate of the moſt abject dependence on Ruſſia, or a new partition of it by its three powerful neighbours, is contrary to all that has ever yet been contended for by the pen or the ſword on the balance of power; to ſuffer Auſtria to gain any acceſſion of territory at the expence of France, is equally contrary to the ſame ſyſtem; and in aiding the views of Auſtria, or conniving at thoſe of Ruſſia, Pruſſia ſeems to be acting equally againſt her own intereſt, as formerly underſtood, and to be ſtrengthening the hands of a rival." The probable reſult of thoſe extraordinary combinations, it was thought, would be, either that the deſigns of the great military powers, now apparently acting in concert, would be fruſtrated by their mutual jealouſies, and the recurrence of Pruſſia to former principles of action; or that the other powers of Europe, particularly Great Britain and Spain, who cannot ſee with indifference any material change in the political diviſion of Europe, would interpoſe with their mediation, and put an end to the miſchievous career of ambition and bloodſhed.—On the 15th of July the celebrated *Paul Jones* died at Paris. On the day following the National Aſſembly ſent a deputation to attend his funeral. It was objected that he was a calviniſt, but the objection was over ruled.—The ſituation of France with reſpect to foreign powers as repreſented by their own miniſter, is by no means favourable. Pruſſia and Auſtria are in arms againſt her; the majority of the petty ſtates of Germany waiting only for an aſſurance of protection to declare open hoſtilities: Ruſſia avowedly hoſtile, but too intent on the ſubjugation of Poland to furniſh men, ſhips, or money, till that object be accompliſhed: Sweden and Denmark neutral: Sardinia armed, watching the motions of the French armies, and certainly hoſtile on the firſt proſpect of the ſucceſs of the combined deſpotic forces: Venice an armed neutrality, with a fleet to defend the entrance of the Adriatic, which is in fact protecting the Auſtrian ports of Furnes and Trieſt from any attack by France: Genoa, Florence and Malta neutral: Spain, refuſing to accede to the royal concert, but not expected to furniſh the ſuccours due to France as her ally: The Swiſs cantons divided in opinion, but the majority inclined to neutrality. Great-Britain neutral, from the general ſenſe of the nation; the government and court leſs favouraby diſpoſed: The United Dutch provinces neutral hitherto, but will probably furniſh ſecret aid to Auſtria and Pruſſia: The United States of America friendly and grateful, but only capable of furniſhing relief to the Weſt-India French colonies: Poland embarking ſtrongly in the cauſe of France, but ſcarcely able to defend herſelf: Turkey, the ancient ally of Poland, and the ally of France for two centuries, lately too much neglected, but ſtill capable of being rouſed to act againſt Auſtria and Ruſſia. One of the aſſaſſins of Count Dillon had been executed at Liſle on the 13th of July. The expences of Lord Macartney's ſplendid embaſſy to China was eſtimated at 200,000l. ſterling, half to be paid by the Eaſt-India company, and the other half by the Britiſh government.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 27th of this inſtant, (September) at the Houſe of Zachariah Roſſall, in Mount-Holly,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated and valuable Farm, called MOUNT PLEASANT, ſituated near the Village of Mount-Holly, adjoining the road leading to the City of Burlington, and diſtant therefrom about ſix miles; containing about 179 acres, 30 acres of which is meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence; about 100 acres of good tillable land, including a never failing bearing orchard of good fruit, containing about 21 acres; the remainder ſwamp and woodland. There is on ſaid farm a new brick two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on each floor, and accommodated with five fire places; a good cellar under the whole houſe, divided into three apartments; a good brick kitchen adjoining the dwelling-houſe; a well with a pump of excellent water before the door; a large garden fronting the houſe, newly pailed in, which contains a great variety of fruit; a large barn, and ſtabling ſufficient for 12 or 15 horſes; hay-houſes, ſheep-houſe, waggon-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, ſtill-houſe, and a large and convenient cyder-houſe, 30 by 40 feet, with a complete cyder-mill and preſs therein, where ten hogſheads of cyder have been made at one common preſſing. There is on ſaid farm ſeveral ſprings of water; an excellent landing at one end of the farm, on Northampton river, where produce may be put on board veſſels for Philadelphia or the Weſt-India markets.

Alſo, ſundry Tracts of Pine Land, which have been before advertiſed and deſcribed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will be ſhewn the premiſes by the ſubſcriber, who will execute a clear and indiſputable title to the purchaſer. Or for particulars reſpecting the pine lands apply to Moſes Kempton, in Mount-Holly.

The ſales will begin at 2 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given and conditions made known, by

JOHN LEE.

Mount-Pleaſant, September 11, 1792.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Chriſtian Detweiler, John Gray, Iſaac Phillips, and others, containing 200 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Bull (Collier) deceaſed. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two Meſſuages and two Plantations or Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Leonard Freſhcorn, John Jones, Daniel Livergood, and others, containing in the whole 322 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Robinſon. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of James Green, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Brandywine, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two Meſſuages and Plantations or Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Abraham Harner, Robert Craig, and others; containing 240 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Henry Schlieck, deceaſed. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, bounded on Market-ſtreet, and by a lot of land of Keziah Pugh, land of John Rankin, and others; containing about 50 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Aaron White. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, the one-ſixth part in ſix equal parts to be divided, of one Stone Dwelling-houſe, one Log Meſſuage, &c. and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Birmingham, in the county of Delaware, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of Caleb Brinton, Micajah Speakman, and others; ſaid to contain 125 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Davis. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an Act of Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common." the ſeveral ſhares in the tract of land called *Eſtaugh's*, lying in Broad Neck, Salem county, will be balloted for, at the Houſe of Jacob Frien, Inn-keeper, in ſaid county, on Monday, the 22d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
ELI ELMER,
JOSEPH HEWARD, } Commiſſioners.

Sep. 1, 1792.
4w. ¶

MILLS *and* LANDS *for* SALE,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, about nine miles above the navigable tide-waters of Suſquehanna river, two and an half miles from Peach-bottom-ferry, two miles from Bald-friar-ferry, on ſaid river, and thirty miles from the landing of Chriſtiana-bridge, on the navigable waters of Delaware, A good Merchant-mill, with two water-wheels, two pair of ſtones, one burr the other country, three boulting-cheſts, reels, &c. The mill-houſe of ſtone, 52 by 45 feet, two ſtories high, alſo a ſaw-mill adjoining; the whole in good repair, and calculated for extenſive buſineſs for merchant and country work, were built in 1784, on a good and never-failing ſtream of water, called Conewingo; together with ninety acres of land, on which are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, a well of good water, log barn, 75 by 25 feet, with ſtables, ſmoke-houſe, &c. Seven acres of the land cleared and chiefly watered meadow of an excellent quality, a young bearing orchard of 100 apple-trees, the remainder of the lands are in timber. The main road leading from York-town to Chriſtiana-bridge paſſes by the improvements. This ſite will ſuit any perſon deſirous of carrying on the millering buſineſs in an extenſive manner, as large ſupplies of wheat are brought from York county and the adjacent country, acroſs Peach-bottom and the other near ferries on Suſquehanna river. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion may be had at an early period after the ſale ſhall be made. The payment of purchaſe-money will be made convenient to a good purchaſer, by GEORGE M'CULLOCH.

Little-Britain townſhip,
Lancaſter county, Sept. 4, 1792. ¶

Norris-Town, Montgomery County, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of plurius Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Abraham Streeper, innkeeper, in Lower Merion townſhip, on Wedneſday, the third day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and land of Jonathan Jones, Evan Jones, and others; containing 114 acres, and 114 perches, whereon are erected, a ſtone houſe, barn, griſt-mill, and ſaw-mill, with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Anthony Levering, deceaſed, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon all that capital meſſuage, and three ſeveral tracts of land, two of them contiguous to each other, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on the eaſt ſide of the river Schuykill, and the other of them ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, in the aforeſaid county, on the weſt ſide of ſaid river, which three tracts, containing in the whole 204 acres, known by the name of the Springmill farm, on which are erected, a large three ſtory ſtone houſe, with a kitchen adjoining to it, a ſtone barn and ſtables, two limekilns, one ſawmill, &c. there are alſo on ſaid premiſes, an excellent vineyard, and a ferry over the ſaid river Schuylkill. The whole taken in execution and to be ſole as the eſtate of Peter Legaux, by HENRY KNOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30. 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, inkeeper, in Marlborough townſhip, on Friday, the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Heiſter, John Zepp and others, containing twelve acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Henry Fouſt, by HENERY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of Montgomery county, at Joſeph Tyſon's, on the 20th of Auguſt, 1792, Jonathan Roberts, Eſquire, in the chair---It was reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips in ſaid county, to meet at their reſpective places of chooſing townſhip officers, on the 22d of September, between the hours of three and ſix in the afternoon, there to chooſe three perſons to attend a general county meeting, to be held at John Wentz's, in Whitpain townſhip, on the 29th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix a ticket for Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, &c. for ſaid county, at the enſuing election.

To the Electors of Cheſter County.

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous exertions in my behalf on a former occaſion, demand my warmeſt acknowledgments I once more come forward to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the enſuing election, and flatter myſelf that ſimilar exertions will procure me the Sheriff's office. Should I be ſo happy as to be your choice, my utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to ſerve you with fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ready and attentive Friend to ſerve,
EZEKIEL LEONARD.

Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1792. ‡

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your paſt favours, eſpecially in voting me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, induces me to aſk your votes and intereſt the enſuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to ſerve,
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

Weſt-Cheſter, Auguſt 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

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SEPTEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3254.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1792.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Citizens of Pennſylvania,

AS the time is near at hand, when you will elect your Repreſentatives to ſerve you in Congreſs, and chooſe electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, it is neceſſary you ſhould be made acquainted with the manœuvres of that party which diſplayed ſo much zeal at your late public meetings. When you are acquainted with the conduct of theſe men, you will be able to judge, whether their uncommon zeal ariſes from the ſame motives which actuate the real patriot.

Near the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the Legiſlature, when the law had paſſed for electing thirteen members of Congreſs in one general ticket throughout the ſtate, a ſelect number of country Aſſembly-men, with a few favored citizens met at the Anatomical hall in Fifth-ſtreet, near the State-houſe, and there formed a ticket. The members who met, took this ticket to their homes, in order to circulate it among their friends. They appear to have left a blank for two perſons to be choſen by the city; but this blank is actually provided for by the ſame intereſts. The ticket agreed to was delivered to a gentleman in this city, by one of the members who was at the meeting, and is literally as follows: --

Repreſentatives.
1 William Findley
2 John Smilie
3 Gen. William Irwine
4 William M'Clay
5 William Montgomery
6 Andrew Gregg
7 Thomas Hartley
8 John W. Kittera
9 Frederick A. Muhlenberg
10 Daniel Heiſter
11 Peter Muhlenberg
12
13

While this ticket was privately, though induſtriouſly, circulating, by its friends, the reſt of the citizens ſeemed to have forgotten the importance of preparing to take their ſhare in an election which may poſſibly decide the fate of the Federal Conſtitution. At length, however, the ſubject excited public attention, and ſeveral town-meetings were held. To a large number of citizens no mode of uniting the opinions of the freemen, in the different parts of the ſtate, appeared more eligible than that of appointing *Conferrees* to meet at ſome central place, and inviting every county to adopt the ſame meaſure. This was reprobated by theſe men in the moſt violent terms; they told you that the liberties of the people were attacked—the rights of ſuffrage invaded --an ariſtocratical junto were to govern and direct the voice of freemen-- a ticket was to be impoſed on the citizens of Pennſylvania- was to be thruſt down their throats, whether approved by them or not---the Mechanics were to be blindfolded! while induſtriouſly purſuing their avocations---in ſhort, *the right of ſuffrage! the right of ſuffrage! the right of ſuffrage!* was turned, twiſted and wreathed into numerous forms, to ſhew how much it would be wounded, in every part, if any ſet of men in Pennſylvania ſhould *dare* to form a ticket for the reſt---It was a crime of the moſt heinous nature---the higheſt inſult that could be offered to free citizens, even though this ticket ſhould be formed, and publicly propoſed by a conference of deputies appointed from the city and every county in the ſtate.

Here, citizens of Pennſylvania, pauſe a while and reflect upon the conduct of theſe men. To contend that every man ſhould be allowed to form his own ticket, without even conſulting or conferring with his neighbour, had at the firſt view, the appearance of candor.---It was pleaſing to the ears of freemen --But to what would this lead? The citizens, for the want of concert, would leave it wholly in the power of theſe men to *name* the repreſentation for Pennſylvania. What will be the ſurpriſe of thoſe citizens who were not let into the ſecret, when they are informed that the very men who reprobated the forming a ticket, even by conferees, were privy to the ticket already formed, and aſſiſted in its circulation, and ſtand named as a committee of correſpondence ſeveral months ago? This is actually and poſitively true, the preceding ticket is already adopted without your knowledge or conſent, and, at this moment, circulating through every part of the ſtate, by thoſe very men who had the temerity publicly to denounce its treaſon againſt the ſtate, if attempted by others. Theſe, citizens of Pennſylvania, are the men who wiſh to miſlead you into their meaſures, and who endeavour, by every falſe gloſs, to transfer that odium upon others which ought juſtly to fall on themſelves.

Their object is not yet effectually obtained, they now have recourſe to another method. To inſure ſucceſs to their ticket it is neceſſary to divide your intereſt. To effect this they have *framed* and *publiſhed* a number of other tickets, in which they have included a *few* of ſuch names as will be likely to pleaſe you. They expect your independence will lead you, diſjointedly, to make choice of names from all thoſe numerous tickets which they have thrown out as a lure, while they, and their adherents, will move as a firm phalanx. But, you will not be thus duped---you will meet---you will conſult---you will unite, and boldly and publickly give your opinions on fit characters to repreſent you. You will not be ſwayed by anonimous publications of tickets "*unanimouſly agreed to*" at meetings which never exiſted; but will hold yourſelves independent until the voice of your more diſtant fellow citizens is known. If the ticket which ſhall be propoſed by the *conferrees* who are to aſſemble at Lancaſter on the twentieth day of September, ſhould meet your approbation, you will give it a moſt hearty ſupport. And further, who will not vote for *Electors* who would be likely to propoſe any man for Vice-Preſident whoſe virtues, as a man, and whoſe abilities as a ſtateſman, will not give dignity to the chair of the Senate; and the inevitable tenor of whoſe life has not harmonized with the illuſtrious views and beneficent character of that great and good man who has juſtly acquired the eſteem and admiration of the world. America will never conſent to place any man in the ſecond ſeat of government who does not poſſeſs ſuch a true veneration for the virtues of our amiable Preſident, as to emulate them in every particular. I ſpeak not of the election of a Preſident---I preſume there is not a man in America who will attempt a change.

CERBERUS.

From the G[illegible]L ADVERTISER.

Citizens of Pennſylvania,

I will make no apology for claiming your attention to my further remarks on that party who loudly declaimed againſt a committee of conferrees, and ſo vehemently advocated the appointment of a committee of correſpondence, becauſe I think it my duty, as a good citizen of the ſtate, to continue them, and warn you of your ſituation, leſt you ſhould be deluded by their ſeeming patriotiſm. I have already diſcloſed to you the ſecret of the private meeting of this party, of the ticket which they formed at that time, and that, long ſince they had eſtabliſhed a committee of correſpondence, whoſe influence and exertions they hoped would give to that ticket popularity, and preengage the election of the perſons therein named —In making this diſcloſure I have been urged on by a regard for your liberties, and in the proſecution of it have been guided by truth.

Further confirmation of the facts, which I have advanced, has been publicly aſked of me, by a perſon under the ſignature of "Many"—I now therefore come forward to point out to you, the very men who were nominated, at that ſecret meeting, as a committee of correſpondence, and who; agreeably to their appointment, are probably uſing every art to gain votes for the ticket.

Extract of a letter from Ebenezer Bowman, Eſq; to William Lewis, Eſquire.

"Sir, Williamſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1792.

"Encloſed is the ticket * propoſed to be run at the next election for members of Congreſs, and alſo the names of perſons appointed in the different counties to correſpond on the buſineſs. The ticket is not complete. The perſons to repreſent the city were not, at the time the ticket was formed, agreed upon. No written inſtructions attended this ticket. It was brought and left by the member of aſſembly for this county, with Mr. Fell, the perſon appointed in this place as a correſpondent. From the beſt information I can get, it was done by ſome of the members of the laſt aſſembly with ſome of the citizens. This is all the information I can give you on the ſubject. I am, Sir, &c. EBENEZER BOWMAN."

The following is an exact copy of the liſt of perſons appointed in the ſecret meeting already alluded to, as a committee of correſpondence, and which was encloſed in the above letter; the originals of which may be ſeen on application to Mr. Lewis.

COMMITTEE of CORESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia,—Dr. James Hutchinſon.
Lancaſter,—Samuel Turbot, Lancaſter-Town.
Northampton,—Jonas Hartzel, Sheriff.
Berks,—Joſeph Heiſter, Reading.
Dauphin,—John A. Hanna, Harriſburgh.
York,—William Scot, York-Town.
Luzerne,—Jeſſe Fell, Wilkeſbarre.
Northumberland,—John Boyers, Sunbury.
Cumberland,—John Gorden, Carliſle.
Mifflin,—James Edminſton.
Huntingdon,—William M'Clary.
Franklin,—James M'Lean.
Bedford,—William Todd, 3 miles from Bedford.
Waſhington,—Andrew Swearingen, Waſhington.
Allegheny,—John M'Warters, Pittſburgh.
Weſtmoreland,—William Jack, Greenſburgh,
Fayette,--Meſſrs. Smiley and Gallatin. Directed to Joſeph Huſton, Union-Town.

Citizens of Pennſylvania, will you ſuffer yourſelves to be duped by this party? Will you calmly bear this aggravating inſult? Will you permit a ſelf created body of men to become your dictators---to form a ticket to ſuit their own deſigns, and to enſnare you ſo artfully into their meaſures as to enſure ſucceſs to this ticket, and thus make you inſtrumental in trampling on your own rights? No---you will not calmly bear this treachery.

As you have read the names of the perſons who compoſe this private committee of correſpondence, it is unneceſſary to inform you, that there are many of them enemies to the Federal government——and that ſome perſons, whoſe election they are ſolicitous to ſecure, are of the ſame clan. Need I tell you that ſome of them are cloſely connected with thoſe men who aſſembled at Pittſburgh on the 21ſt of Auguſt, and, in defiance of government, reſolved, "That in future they would conſider ſuch perſons (as would accept of offices for the collection of the duty impoſed by a late law of Congreſs) as unworthy of their friendſhip, have no intercourſe or dealings with them, withdraw from them every aſſiſtance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon thoſe duties that as men and fellow-citizens they owe to each other, and upon all occaſions treat them with that contempt they deſerve, and that it be, and it is hereby moſt earneſtly recommended to the people at large to follow the ſame line of conduct towards them."

Here I would obſerve, that, "Although the citizens have a right, in an orderly manner, to meet together, and to apply to perſons entruſted with the power of government, for redreſs of grievances, or other proper purpoſes, by petition, remonſtrances or addreſs, yet diſobedience to the laws by a part of the people, upon ſuggeſtions of impolicy or injuſtice in them, tends by immediate effect and the influence of example, not only to endanger the public welfare and ſafety, but alſo in governments of a republican form, contravenes the ſocial principles of ſuch governments, founded on common conſent for common good."

* This ticket is an exact copy of the one mentioned in my firſt letter.

Is not this daring and paſſionate conduct ſufficient to excite your anxiety for the fate of the Federal government? Would you have ſuch men and their colleagues for your repreſentatives?—

Be rouſed, Citizens of Pennſylvania! exert yourſelves while your vigilance may yet be uſeful. Let not that indolence and credulity in which you have ſo long ſlept, give thoſe men the opportunity and powers of ſecuring the election of their ticket. Much depends on your activity at the enſuing election—If you are induſtrious and independent, you will defeat all their arts,—if you are indolent and credulous, the enemies of your government will obtain their ends.

CERBERUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, July 21.

Letter from the KING OF PRUSSIA, on the publication of the Declaration of the Duke of Brunſwick.

"*Auguſt* 3, 4--*year of Liberty.*

"Mr. Preſident,

"FOR ſeveral days paſt a paper has been circulated, entitled; *The Declaration of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, commander of the combined armies of their Majeſties the Emperor, and the King of Pruſſia, addreſſed to the inhabitants of France*—This paper exhibits nothing that is conſidered as a proof of its authenticity; it has not been tranſmitted by any of my miniſters at the ſeveral courts of Germany near our frontiers. The publication of it nevertheleſs ſeems to me to require a new declaration of my ſentiments and my principles.

"France is menaced by a great combination of forces. Calumny will not eaſily believe the ſorrows I feel in conſidering the diſſentions that exiſt among us, and the evils gathering round us; but thoſe who know of what value in my eyes are the blood and the fortune of the people, will give credit to my uneaſineſs and my grief.

"I brought with me pacific ſentiments to the throne, becauſe peace, the firſt bleſſing of nations, is the firſt duty of kings. My former miniſters know what efforts I have made to avoid war. I felt how neceſſary was peace; it alone could enlighten the nation on the new form of her government; it alone, by ſparing the ſufferings of the people, made me ſupport the character I undertook in this revolution. But I yielded to the unanimous opinion of my council, to the wiſh manifeſted by a great part of the nation, and ſeveral times expreſſed by the National Aſſembly.

"When war was declared, I neglected no means of aſſuring its ſucceſs. My miniſters received orders to concert meaſures with the committees of the National Aſſembly, and with the generals. If the event has not yet anſwered the hopes of the nation, ought we not to lay the blame on our inteſtine diviſions, the progreſs of the ſpirit of parties, and above all, on the ſtate of our armies, which wanted to be more practiſed in the uſe of arms before being led to combat. But the nation ſhall ſee my efforts increaſe with thoſe of the hoſtile powers; I ſhall take, in concert with the National Aſſembly, all means to turn the evils inſeparable from war, to the advantage of her liberty and her glory.

"I have accepted the conſtitution; the majority of the nation deſired it; I ſaw that the nation conſidered it as the foundation of her happineſs, and her happineſs is the ſole object of my life.

"From that moment, I impoſed it as a law upon myſelf, to be faithful to the Conſtitution, and I gave orders to my miniſters to make it the rule of their conduct. I wiſh not to ſubſtitute my knowledge for experience, nor my opinion for my oath.

"It was my duty to labor for the good of my people; I have diſcharged this duty; and to have done ſo is enough to ſatisfy the conſcience of an honeſt man. Never ſhall I be ſeen compounding the glory or the intereſts of the nation; receiving the law from foreigners or from a party: It is to the nation that I owe myſelf; I am one and the ſame with her; no intereſt ſhall ſeparate me from her; ſhe alone ſhall be liſtened to; I will maintain the national independence with my laſt breath. Perſonal dangers, compared with public dangers, are nothing. Ah! what are perſonal dangers to a king from whom it is attempted to alienate the love of the people? There lies the real wound of my heart.---The people, perhaps, will one day know how dear to me is their happineſs, how much it has always been my ſole intereſt, my wiſh. How many griefs might be effaced by the ſlighteſt proof of its return.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Underſigned) BIGOT DE ST. CROIX."

July 23. The following are further particulars of the outrages of the Pariſian mob on the memorable 20th of June laſt, on account of the king having refuſed to ſanction the decree of the National Aſſembly againſt the non-juring clergy, and for eſtabliſhing a camp of 20,000 men to be ſtationed round Paris. A few moments before the mob had filled the palace, a young chaſſeur, only 18 years old, found means to get into the king's apartment, where, pale and breathleſs, he fell on his knees before his majeſty, and with difficulty articulated the following words: "Sire, a horrible plot is formed againſt your life. I entreat on my knees that your Majeſty would give me leave toremain by your ſide. The king, deeply affected at his generous conduct, granted his requeſt, and begged of him to be compoſed.

The doors were then burſt open: a furious mob ruſhed in and crouded around the monarch, defended by four national guards only. An infernal wretch, armed with a pike, and the fire of rage burning in his eyes, darted towards the king with a murderous intention. The young chaſſeur ruſhes on the monſter, turns the menacing weapon, which ſlightly wounded an officer of the national guards, who thought himſelf happy to ſuffer, ſo long as his king was ſafe.

Several furies, in the ſhape of women, breathed death and deſtruction--one of them, armed with a poignard, ran

ab out the Queen's apartment, foaming in the mouth, he eyes gliſtening with rage, and her hair briſtled up as if electrified, howling out theſe words—"Where is ſhe, that I may pierce her through the heart?" An officer coolly replied, "wretch, do you not ſee her, there ſhe ſtands."

At the ſight of the Queen, this fury again became a woman. Her voice, as it were by magic, grew weak, her hand ſhook as if ſhe were paralyzed, and ſhe mechanically cried out "Long live the Queen!" and mixed again with the croud, covering her face with both her hands.

About eight or nine hundred of the mob attempted to force their way into the apartment of Madame, the King's daughter, "What do you want?" ſays the grenadier on duty—"We want to go in!"—"You ſhall not!---"We will!"---"Hark ye," ſays the ſoldier, "I am as good and honeſt a citizen as any of you: but I will obey my orders. If you can prevail on the corporal to relieve me, perhaps you may then paſs; but while I am on duty, the firſt who ſhall attempt to go, ſhall have my bayonet through his body. You may kill me; but I ſhall do my duty, and kill four of you."

The mob retreated, praiſing the ſoldier for having done his duty.

An attempt was made to ſeparate Madame Elizabeth from her brother; but ſhe never quitted the ſkirt of his coat which ſhe bedewed with her tears, and it will ſcarcely be credited, that the ſurounding monſters ridiculed and inſulted her feelings.

Santerre, the brewer and commander in chief of the mob, told the Queen, that ſhe was much to blame for imagining that the people of Paris had not the ſincereſt love of her. He obſerved, that the King was father of all the people, who at that inſtant, ſurrounded a glorious progeny! and that no harm ſhould happen to her Majeſty!---The Queen anſwered, "I know I am in no danger while I am protected by theſe brave men." pointing to ſome national guards near her: "At the ſame time, I appreciate as I ought, the merit of your aſſurances."

Madame Elizabeth de France, when the mob ruſhed into the palace, endeavoured, but in vain, to prevail on the King not to appear. She then opened the door herſelf, and placing herſelf before the monarch, ſaid to the mob, "behold yonr King, if you have evil intentions againſt him, you muſt get rid of me before you can reach him!"

The battalion des fils de St. Thomas formed, during the whole time, a barrier round the Queen, and cool amidſt the howlings of thouſands of human tigers, only attended to their duty. The Queen, in the morning had ſaid to Madame, "What have I to fear? That they ſhould kill me? If they have reſolved upon it better to-day than to-morrow."

It was ſeven o'clock, when M. Pethion, (Mayor of Paris) appeared before the King. He, heſitating and confuſed, attempted to vindicate the conduct of the municipality. He ſaid, that had it not been for the precaution taken by that body, it was probable that fatal events might have taken place; "Not," ſays he, "that your perſon was in danger, you ſhall always be reſpected."---"Do you call that," ſays the King, "ſhewing me the reſpect, when people appear in arms before me, after having burſt open the doors of my apartments? The events of this day are a ſcandal to all the world. You ſhall be anſwerable for the tranquility of Paris."

"I know," ſays Pethion, "the full extent of my duty."--The King ſaid, "I beg you will withdraw." The mayor obeyed.

Aug. 1.---The Preſident informed the aſſembly that he had received a packet by the poſt containing the declaration iſſued in the name of the duke of Brunſwick.

In conſequence of a report from the committee of general inſpection founded upon the conduct and threats of the enemy, in regard to the national guards, the aſſembly paſſed a decree, by which it is declared, "That if the laws of war are not ſtrictly obſerved in regard to all Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands, all the officers belonging to the enemy, who may be made priſoners, ſhall experience a ſimilar treatment, whatever may be their rank, titles, or diſtinctions: but that the ſoldiery notwithſtanding continue to be treated as before."

The aſſembly roſe and voted this decree by an unanimous acclamation."

The aſſembly paſſed a decree, by which all the inhabitants of France, deſtitute of fire-arms, are henceforth to be armed with pike,s ſimilar to thoſe recommended by Marſhal Saxe,

The patriotic Pethion appeared at the bar, and demanded "that the King be declared to have forfeited his crown, and that a miniſtry be elected, into whoſe hands the reins of government be entruſted until a national convention ſhall have adopted definitive meaſures." This demand was applauded, and referred to the committee extraordinary.

Yeſterday the national aſſembly directed an addreſs to the national guards of Paris, and the guards from the ſeveral departments of the kingdom, that have come to Paris in order to join the army on the frontiers. It is as follows:

"The repreſentatives of the people, whoſe lively ſolicitude is watching unceaſingly over all parts of the kingdom, think it their duty to inform you themſelves of the danger that threaten you. The enemies of the conſtitution redouble their efforts to deſtroy your force by dividing it. It is in the name of that liberty which you adore; it is in the name of the law, to which you have ſworn to be faithfu,lthat they have the audacity to ſow ſo fataldiſſentions among you. Artfully perverting every circumſtance, reviving every prejudice, inflaming every mind, they ſtrive from diſtrict to diſtrict, from diviſion, to lead you on to actual crimes, and make you turn your arms againſt one another. They want to introduce among you anarchy and civil diſcord, thoſe terrible precurſors of deſpotiſm; they wiſh to deliver you, without defence to the powers leagued againſt your liberty, your independence, and your happineſs.

"Citizen ſoldiers, mark the precipice over which they wiſh you to fall. The repreſentatives of the nation have ſhewn it to you; they have no more fears on your account. Your patriotiſm, your fidelity, the intereſt of your country and your own---all aſſure them, that approved of the perfidious plots againſt your ſafety no force will be able to vanquiſh you, becauſe no ſedition will be able to diſunite you."

Aug. 3. "In the aſſembly, this morning, a letter was read from the commiſſioners appointed to inſpect the preparations for the camp at Soiſſons. It ſtated that the preparations had not been forwarded with all the diſpatch poſſible, but that there did not appear to have been any wilful neglect on the part of the miniſter at war. Complaints had been made of pounded glaſs maliciouſly mixed in the bread intended for the troops. This was the effect of accident. The bread was prepared in an old church. Some of the glaſs had fallen from the windows into the flour, and been worked up with it.

"Accounts were received on authority which we can can neither implicitly believe nor entirely diſregard; that the ſpirit of mutiny, as well as deſertion, has broke out among the Auſtrian troops on the Flanders frontier; that it requires all the vigilance of their officers to make the one part of them keep guard over the other; that many deſerters have come in from them with wounds which they ſay they received in a mutiny, and that the greater part of their companions wait only for an opportunity to follow them.

"The authenticity of the Duke of Brunſwick's declaration is no longer queſtioned; but it has not produced the union which all rational men conſider as our only means of defence. On the contrary, the two parties are as eager in reviling and calumniating each other as if they had no common enemy. To their activity in this reſpect may, I preſume, be attributed the idea of a letter which the Jacobins affirm to have been written by the King to the Duke of Brunſwick, inviting him to Paris, and which the Feuillants aſſert is a forgery by the Jacobins, intended to be produced at ſome convenient opportunity, to delude the people, and to ſerve as a pretext for ſeizing the whole executive power into their own hands. It is our good fortune that theſe plots, if they have any foundation in truth, are too much talked of to ſucced.

An account is received from Marſeilles of a conſpiracy to maſſacre the Municipality and leading members of the Conſtitutional Club. M. Boyer, the leader in this plot, was diſcovered by one of his ſervants the night on which it was to have been carried into execution. He was confronted with his accuſer, and confeſſed his intention. The populace inſiſted on his inſtant execution. The magiſtrates endeavoured to appeaſe them, and had him conveyed to priſon. Next day, however, a mob broke into the priſon, took out Boyer, with three of his accomplices, and hanged them on a lamp-poſt.

STOCKHOLM, July 5.

The remains of Ankerſtrom, the Swediſh regicide, are expoſed in differed parts on gibbets. There was lately found in the hand that ſhot the King, a verſe in the Sweediſh language to this effect---"Bleſt be this hand that wrought its country's weal." His head had a few days before been encircled with a crown.

LEYDEN, July 7.

We have frequently heard it aſſerted, that the war between France and the combined powers is to be defenſive on either ſide. Ever ſince the French King's acceptation of the conſtitution, it is certain that the court of Vienna only looked to defenſive meaſures. What ſeems to confirm this is the prohibiting the French emigrants from forming themſelves into diſtinct armed bodies, and the refuſal of the petitions from perſons at Oſtend, Trieſte, and Zeng, who had requeſted letters of marque to cruiſe againſt the French trade. The French, in their turn, ſeem equally averſe to committing hoſtilities at ſea. Without doubt, it is a barbarous cuſtom to capture at ſea the property of individuals, which on land is held ſacred even in the midſt of hoſtilities. It may be recollected that the French National Aſſembly directed the Executive to negociate with other powers for the abolition of privateering, or rather licenſed piracy on the high ſeas, a practice only worthy of the dark ages of man, but the curſe and diſgrace of enlightened Europe. [*Leyd. Gaz.*]

LONDON, Auguſt 7.

The declaration of the Duke of Brunſwick is ſaid to be a compoſition entirely his own, and contrary to the opinion of Prince Hohenloe, the General of the Imperial troops. The Duke was perhaps afraid that he ſhould not meet with oppoſition enough in France to afford an opportunity for a full diſplay of his military ſkill, and propoſed a declaration to provoke the whole nation to unite againſt him.

The ſubſcription towards the ſuccour of the people of Poland is likely to be taken up in a way unprecedented in the hiſtory of England. Not merely corporations, public bodies and clubs---but the ladies have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a cauſe ſo noble, and ſome of our moſt exalted women emulate the Dutcheſs of Marlborough in the cauſe of Maria Thereſa.

The court of Vienna is ſaid to have inſiſted on the diſmiſſion of Calonne from the councils of the French princes, on account of the general deteſtation in which he is held in France.

Count Florida Blanca, the late miniſter of Spain, who ſince his diſmiſſion had lived retired at Ellin, in Mercia, is now a priſoner in the caſtle of Pampeluna. His ſucceſſor, Count d'Aranda, refuſed to ſign the order for apprehending him, but the King inſiſted that it ſhould be executed. He is accuſed of depredation, of ſquandering public money, and illegally promoting his relations and creatures.

With ſincere grief we have to announce to the many friends and admirers of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, that he was taken ſuddenly ill at the houſe of Mr. Fox, on Saturday morning. He went to bed in perfect health, after ſpending the day cheerfully, and died at four in the morning.

Yeſterday morning, at 7 o'clock, died, in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, in the 61ſt year of his age, the Right Hon. Frederick North, Earl of Gilford, Lord North, of the moſt noble order of the garter, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, Governor of Dover Caſtle, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Somerſet, Recorder of Glouceſter and Taunton, an elder brother of the Trinity-Houſe, Preſident of the Foundling Hoſpital, and of the Aſſylum, and Governor of the Turkey Company.

Auguſt 9, The Ambaſſador from the United States of America to the Britiſh court arrived on Friday night, with a numerous ſuite, and has taken up his reſidence at the Royal Hotel, St. James's.

Two ſtandards belonging to Tippoo Sultan's army, and taken by Lord Cornwallis before the walls of Seringapatam, have been ſent home by his Lordſhip as a preſent to Lord Pembroke.

The Auſtrians and Pruſſians have, it is ſaid, finally determined to form immediate arrrangements for advancing to Paris, which they are reſolved to capture on or before the 23d of October next.

Letters received by yeſterday's Flanders mail, acquaint us with news of the Ruſſians having began hoſtilities againſt the French. Two French ſhips, from Marſeilles, have been taken off Sirigo in the Miditerranean, by part of a ſquadron ſaid to conſiſt of 18 ſail of cruizers, under the command of Major Lambro, under Ruſſian colours. The prizes were ordered to the Braccia de Maina, inhabited by pirates. One of the French veſſels were retaken in the night by the French ſailors, and got ſafe into Candia.

On the 31ſt of July the following proclamation, for the maintenance of public tranquility, was publiſhed by order of the King of France.

"The King cannot ſee, without profound indignation, the acts of violence by which the public tranquility for ſeveral days paſt has been diſturbed in the capital, individual liberty outraged, the ſafety of perſons and property endangered. His Majeſty would think himſelf the accomplice of exceſſes, if he ſuffered them in ſilence to be committed before his eyes, and the blood of Frenchmen to be ſprinkled, to uſe a ſtrong expreſſion, on the walls of his palace, or the gates of the National Aſſembly. If armed men are capable of forgetting that there exiſt laws, the guardians and protectors of liberty and lives of citizens, his Majeſty will never forget that he is inveſted with the national power, but to maintain the execution of thoſe laws. He has already directed the miniſters of juſtice to denounce to his commiſſioners in the criminal tribunal, the crimes perpetrated yeſterday. He has to day enjoined the departments, the municipality, all public officers, civil and military, to employ all the means given them by the conſtitution, to re-eſtabliſh order and peace. He invites all citizens to concord, to reſpect for the conſtituted authorities, to zeal for maintaining tranquility; and in caſe of its being diſturbed, he enjoins all the friends of their country and of liberty, to give force to the law."

Burlington, September 12, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing a Work, entituled

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE:

To be publiſhed quarterly, and contain 96 Octavo pages, neatly and correctly printed, and ſtitched in blue covers.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT is propoſed that at leaſt one half of this Magazine, ſhall contain information on the ſubjects of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures, particularly applicable to New-Jerſey and the middle ſtates; which ſhall be ſo connected as to be ſeparated from the other part of the work, and at the end of every two years (when it will make a volume of 384 pages) a title page and index will be given gratis; and endeavours will be uſed, to make it as compleat a Farmer's Aſſiſtant and Agricultural Legacy, as can be left to their poſterity.---This will be under the particular patronage of the gentlemen of the Burlington County Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

II. The remaining half ſhall contain amuſements, and eſſays, ſerious and entertaining, philoſophical, mechanical, hiſtorical, political, and poetical; (of theſe, original pieces ſhall have a preference) with the moſt material occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, which may happen during the quarter; in the variety and choice of all which, ſuch eſpecial care ſhall be taken, as may be neceſſary to render it inſtructing and amuſing to the reader. To this part alſo, at the end of every two years, will be given, a title page and index.

A periodical work of this kind, judiciouſly conducted, promiſes to be of great utility.---As it will chiefly be applied to Agriculture, and ſuch Domeſtic Manufactures as come within the compaſs of private families, uſeful experiments will be related in the moſt plain and eaſy manner, and pains will be taken, to obtain from the different ſocieties, every valuable communication on thoſe ſubjects. The farmer wanting advice on any matter which may be new to him, by propoſing his difficulty in one number, has the faireſt opportunity of being informed in the next: it is hoped, therefore, that the Farmer's Magazine, will prove a valuable ſource of improvement in practical huſbandry.

III. If ſuitable encouragement attends theſe propoſals, the firſt number will contain the months of November, December, and January, and be publiſhed on the 1ſt of February, 1793, and continued quarterly.---A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patrons of the work, will be publiſhed in the firſt number.

IV. The price will be One Dollar, a year, to be paid (punctually) in half yearly payments---after a payment becomes due, no ſubſcriber muſt expect to receive the next number until the preceding ones are paid for.

Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Cruikſhank, Bailey, and Johnſon, Printers Philadelphia, and by the publiſher in Burlington. ‡ ISAAC NEALE.

Currying and Leather-Selling Buſineſs.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches; they have on hand a large aſſortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, beſt Engliſh Ben and Crop Soals; alſo various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to ſell wholeſale and retail, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, No. 92, Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do. one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of topſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negroe's houſe, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will ſecure him ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again. JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths. Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 1ſt of September inſtant, a Negroe Man, named CUFF, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, remarkable large feet and hands, and has loſt ſeveral of his upper teeth; had on when he went away, a full'd lightiſh brown colour linſey coat, ſhirt, tow trowſers, and an old hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† SIMON VANARTSDALEN.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.

At a conference held at Lancaster, on the 20th day of September, 1792, for the purpose of proposing to the consideration of the citizens, the names of suitable persons to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and to serve as electors of a President and Vice-President.

——Present,

From city of Philadelphia,	William Lewis,
	Robert Waln,
County of Bucks,	John Barclay,
	Abraham Stout,
	Gerardus Wynkoop,
	William Buckman,
Chester,	Richard Thomas,
	William Gibbons,
	Samuel Evans,
	Thomas Ross,
Lancaster,	George Ross,
	John Hubley,
	Robert Coleman,
	Abraham Carpenter,
	Charles Smith,
	Thomas Boude.
York,	Henry Slagle,
	Henry Miller,
	John Hay.
Berks,	Gabriel Heister,
	Caleb Jones,
	Jacob Bower,
	Peter Filbert,
	Nicholas Lutz.
Northampton,	William Henry,
	Robert Brown.
Montgomery,	James Morris,
	John Shoemaker, jun.
	Edward Shippen, jun.
Dauphin,	Cornelius Cox,
	John Kean.
Delaware,	William Graham.
Preston,	John Jonas Preston.

Gerardus Wynkoop in the Chair;
Thomas Ross, Secretary.

The following letter was received from the County of Cumberland:

Carlisle, 17th September, 1792.

Gentlemen,

IN the variety of Modes pointed out for collecting the sentiments of the people of this state, on the choice of Representatives in Congress, and electors of a President and Vice-President, a general conference has appeared to us as the one, by which the public sense might be obtained with the greatest certainty, and with the least infringement of the rights of the people.

It is therefore matter of great regret to us, not to have received information of the conference at Lancaster, so as to have placed it in our power, to have endeavoured to procure a meeting of deputies from the different townships in our county, for the appointment of conferrees. Yet we found it difficult to restrain our testimony as individuals, of the wisdom of the measure, and our expressions of the great interest which we take in the success of the undertaking.

Firmly attached to the federal government, it appears to us to be of great consequence, at this period, that the people of Pennsylvania should be represented by its friends, and we would have to reproach ourselves, did we not lend our small aid for an acquisition of such value.

Impressed with these ideas, we take the liberty of laying before the conference, our sentiments on this important subject. We have as fully and attentively considered the different characters throughout the state, held up to public veiw, as our knowledge and information would enable us. This consideration has recommended to our choice, the following gentlemen as representatives, Thomas Fitzsimons, Charles Thompson, William Bingham, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Daniel Heister, John W. Kittera, Samuel Sitgreaves, Thomas Hartley, William Irvine, James Armstrong, Robert Johnson, Thomas Scott, William Findley.

And the following gentlemen as electors of President and Vice-President, Thomas M'Kean, William A. Atlee, Daniel Clymer, Robert Coleman, John Wilkins, jun. James Ross (Washington) Henry Miller, William Henderson, David Rittenhouse, John Boyd, Dr. John M'Dowell, (Chester) John Carson, Samuel Ogden, Samuel Davidson, David Stewart.

In a general conference, the means of information and the knowledge of public opinion, must be much greater than we can pretend to get. So far as respects the gentlemen we have nominated on this side of the Susquehannah, we can with great truth affirm, that their election would be very pleasing to a great body of the people.

We trust the Conferrees will do justice to the motives of this address, and excuse the liberty we have taken; and beg leave to assure them, that we entertain the most sanguine hopes, that their nomination will be the result of collected wisdom, and be attended with the approbation of our county.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, Gentlemen,

Your obedient, humble servants.

John Armstrong,
John Montgomery,
Stephen Duncan,
Samuel Postlethwaite,
Ephraim Blain,
Thomas Smith,
Samuel A. M'Coskey,
William Alexander,
Thomas Duncan,
George Stephenson.

Friday, September 21. The gentlemen present having conferred together, and so far as was in their power, collected the sentiments of the good people of this commonwealth, as to the most suitable persons to serve in the capacities aforesaid, it was agreed to propose to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, the following ticket for members of Congress:

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Thomas Scott,
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,
William Irvine,
James Armstrong,
Thomas Hartley,
Daniel Heister,
John W. Kittera,
Henry Wynkoop,
William Bingham,
William Findley,
Samuel Sitgreaves,
Peter Muhlenberg.

And the following ticket for electors of a President and Vice President, viz.

James Ross, of Washington,
Robert Coleman, Lancaster,
Henry Miller, York,
John Boyd, Northumberland,
William Henry, Northampton,
Thomas Bull, Chester,
John Wilkins, jun. Allegheny,
Cornelius Cox, Dauphin,
David Stewart, Huntington,
James Morris, Montgomery,
George Latimer, City } Philadelphia.
Robert Hare, County }
Joseph Heister, Berks,
Hugh Lloyd, Delaware,
Robert Johnson, Franklin,

By order of the meeting,

GERARDUS WYNKOOP, Chairman.

Attest, T. Ross, Secretary. (Copy.)

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,

Please to publish the following ticket for Representatives in Congress in your useful paper, and oblige

A CUSTOMER.

Frederick A. Muhlenburg,	Thomas Hartley,
Thomas Fitzsimons,	William Irwin,
William Lewis,	William Montgomery,
Samuel Sitgreaves,	William Findley,
Daniel Heister,	Thomas Scott,
John Hannum,	John Woods.
John W. Kittera,	

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,

Please to publish the following names, which are earnestly recommended to the serious attention of every person who wishes for a wise and virtuous representation in Congress.

Your Friend and Customer.

Thomas Fitzsimons,	Nathaniel Irwin,
Frederick A. Muhlenberg,	Edward Hand,
William Lewis,	Israel Jacobs,
Thomas Hartley,	Samuel Sitgreaves,
Thomas Scott,	James Ross,
William Findley,	John W. Kittera,
Daniel Hiester,	

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,

By giving the following a place in your impartial paper, you will very much oblige a large number of your constant readers.

IN your last week's paper there is a very extraordinary piece, addressed to you for publication, said by the author to be the genuine sentiments of a large majority of the county of Montgomery; how he became acquainted therewith he hath not seen fit to make known to the public, otherwise than by his bare assertion, which, notwithstanding his great pretended confidence, he may be assured is much doubted. He, however, proceeds in the same positive way of asserting, without proving, to charge the inhabitants of the county, who met at the house of Joseph Tyson, on the 29th of August last, with being partial, in passing the following resolve, viz. "*Resolved*, That "it be recommended to the inhabitants of the several "townships in said county to meet, at their respective "places of chooing township officers, on the 22d of September, there to choose three persons to attend a general county meeting, to be held on the 29th, at the house "of John Wentz, to fix a ticket for Representatives in "Assembly, &c." If there is any appearance of partiality in this, I must confess it is beyond my comprehension, as well as many others with whom I have conversed on the subject, who concur with me in opinion, that it has every appearance of fairness and candor; from whence I conclude, that I am justified in the opinion of honest and sensible men, in my belief, that our opponent is one of that description, as he himself expresseth it, a would-be-nabob, who finding, if the before mentioned resolution is adhered to, that he will be defeated in gaining his point, by getting a large number of his favourite and adjacent inhabitants to attend the meeting, and by vote fix the tickets, which I understand to be the common way of doing it, although very unfair, and by no means the sense of the inhabitants of the county in general. As for my own part, I have never attended but one county meeting since the division, and that consisted principally of the inhabitants of the middle district; and I have understood by those who have attended, it is generally the case, which the before mentioned resolution very justly provides against, and consequently ought to be attended to, notwithstanding the futility of the opposition that is made to it, which every judicious man will naturally treat with contempt, seeing it is calculated to deprive the populace of their just rights and privileges, and enhance some peculiar advantage or design to the author. It is, however, obvious to any man of common understanding, that, as the county meetings are held in the middle district, it is not in the power of members to attend, that live in the lower and upper districts, who could attend their township meetings, and give their voice for delegates to the county meeting, by which means the sense of the county would be more fully had. I trust, therefore, that the inhabitants of the county are not so easily imposed upon, as to be deterred from the compliance with a matter so conspicuously adapted to their convenience and advantage.

Montgomery county, Sept. 17, 1792.

From a Correspondent.

THE several trials which the free constitutions of the United States and France have to undergo, arise from a lawless opposition to the measures adopted by the constitutional authorities, in pursuance of those constitutions. This sort of opposition has done much to ruin the affairs of France, as is solemnly declared by the great and good FAYETTE. Let us take care, that the attempt begun at Pittsburgh does not produce similar effects.

Even *the Miami Savages*, prompted by rival foreign Indian traders, must have sense enough to see, that they have better chances of wounding the frontier people, so long as their measures go to destroy the government that protects them, and the revenues assigned to pay our army.

Messrs. HALL and SELLERS,

THE revolution now depending in France is one of the most interesting and important objects that has ever engaged the attention of mankind. The glory or the humiliation of the cause of liberty very materially depends upon it.

As men, anxious for the happiness of our fellow-men, it cannot but have engaged our best wishes—as freemen, solicitous for the reputation of free government, we cannot but feel an additional motive of deep concern for the event—as Americans, who gave the example to twenty-five millions of people; we must find our sympathy, in the fate which shall befall them, heightened by something like a responsibility for the influence of that example—as individuals, possessed of sensibility, we cannot be indifferent to the fortunes of those individuals, who, having distinguished themselves in fighting our battles, are endeavouring to procure for their own countrymen a participation in that freedom, which they assisted in procuring for us——The good or the ill fortune of a La Fayette, can never but touch the tenderest chords of an American heart.

Alas! how painful is the idea, that a path so plain and easy, as that which lay before the French nation, should have been rendered intricate and thorny—a prospect so bright and certain should have been rendered obscure and precarious——Not by the combination of royal despots—not by mercenary legions threatening them with the horrors of fire and sword—(for these, with unanimity and vigour, could easily be frustrated) but by a rash, fanatical, and unprincipled faction—by a set of hair brained enthusiasts, played upon by designing knaves, who, after having destroyed the public confidence in the most enlightened and virtuous patriots in the country, and seized the reins of power into their hands, are too unskilful to manage them with advantage, and too fond of dominion to part with them.—

In the midst of tempests that threaten to overwhelm their country and themselves in perdition, instead of endeavouring to calm, they still continue to excite the winds and waves of sedition; and, for a momentary possession of the rudder, appear determined to devote the political bark to destruction.

In contemplating this melancholy, this affecting scene, exhibited in another nation—amidst our prayers to the Great Ruler of the Universe, to avert the danger, which hangs over it—to still the rage of faction—harmonise the discordant councils, and protect the liberty and happiness of so large and interesting a portion of mankind——it is incumbent upon us, as prudent men and citizens, to derive from it a solemn warning to ourselves—a lesson of caution, circumspection, and vigilance, for the direction of our own conduct.

It becomes every reflecting man in the United States to ask himself these serious questions.--Are there not among us too many of a character exactly similar to the men, who have plunged the affairs of France into the extreme of disorder and jeopardy in which they are now involved? Are there not men among us, who seem discontented with every thing that bears the semblance of regular and stable government? who seem to have no other object than to keep the community in an unsettled, convulsed and feverish state? who call all government tyranny? resistance to constitutional and necessary laws, patriotism? the friends of the laws, and of rational liberty, aristocrats, conspirators, and despots? who seem to think the business of government consists in perpetual change? That to *undo*, and to *do well*, are things of synonymous import? and that the people can never be safe or happy, but when they are uneasy and alarmed?

If there are such men among us—For the love of country, for the sake of peace, for the sake of every thing that is dear and precious to us as men, as fathers, and as citizens, let us be upon our guard against their machinations—let us watch them with eagle eye——let us listen with caution to their smooth and deceitful tales—let us withhold from them the means of doing mischief—let us put our confidence in those whom we have found the steady advocates for good government and good order——neither liberty nor property can be safe without both.

The present is a very momentous crisis in the affairs of the United States—Factious men are unusually active and noisy——They prove, by the violence of their efforts, the violence of the disease.

Let the event teach them, that the citizens of these states have discernment enough to detect their designs, and steadiness enough to defeat them.

CATO.

By the GOVERNOR of the State of NEW-JERSEY.

The following is a true list of the names of all the persons proposed as candidates to be voted for by the Electors of New-Jersey, as Representatives in the Congress of the United States, that have been returned to me by the clerks of the several counties in this state.

James F. Armstrong,	John Harring,
John Bayard,	Thomas Henderson,
John Beatty,	* Richard Howell,
Joseph Bloomfield,	* James Kinsey,
Elias Boudinot,	Aaron Kitchel,
Lambert Cadwallader,	* Samuel Leake,
John Chetwood,	James Linn,
Abraham Clark,	* Aaron Ogden,
Elias Dayton,	* Abraham Ogden,
Jonathan Dayton,	* James Schureman,
Samuel Dick,	Thomas Sinnickson,
Jonathan Elmer,	Joseph Smith,
* Frederick Frelinghuysen,	John Witherspoon.

Given under my hand, at New-Brunswick, the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1792.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

N. B. The names are alphabetically arranged. Those marked thus * decline to serve.

W. P.

Monday last, the George Barclay, Collet, arrived from London, in 28 days from land to land---Passengers, Mr. Roberts, Bookseller, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family; two Miss Butlers, sisters of Mr. Anthony Butler, of this city; Mr. Pratt, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Lloyd, Stenograper, and her four children; and one or two others, making about 23 in all.

The ship George Barclay, Collet, in her passage, Aug. 18, spoke the Betsey, Mesnard, for New-York, in the channel. Aug. 20, spoke the Montgomery, Bunyan, from New-York to London; 27th spoke the Martha and Eliza, from St. Vincents to London. Sept. 7, spoke the brig Mary, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam. Sept. 15, spoke the ship Sally of Annapolis, out 11 days, bound to London.

The Pigou was to sail soon after the George Barclay.

*** The inhabitants of the county of Chester, are requested to meet at the Court-house, in West-Chester, on Friday, the 5th day of October next, in order to form a ticket for the ensuing general election.

§‡§ The Members of the Society for the relief of Poor Distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, on Monday, October 1st, 1792, at the usual place in Lodge-Alley, at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

*** MODESTUS, shall appear in our next.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has at his Nursery, on Lancaster road, 29 miles from Philadelphia, a large Quantity of APPLE TREES, both grafted and natural, of large growth, which he will sell at a reasonable rate. Those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied with either Apple, Peach or Cherry Trees, on the shortest notice, and to satisfaction. The season for planting will be from the 15th of October, and as long as the weather permits; and in the spring as early as the ground will permit, to the 10th of April. Orders may be left at the Smith's shop at Broad-run, by the 29 mile stone, or at the Fox Chace. The public may be furnished with the above Articles, by applying to the Subscriber, living at Hains's Nursery, in Uwchlan township.

September 24, 1792. † ISRAEL MEREDITH.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be ſettled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and
WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

September 18, 1792. ¶

RAN AWAY from Catharina Hillegas, widow of Adam Hillegas, late of Upper Hanover townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, yeoman, deceaſed, on the night of Friday the 14th inſtant, a NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years old, had on when ſhe went away, two half linen petticoats, two cotton ſhort gowns, beſides a half linen one, a pair of new ſhoes, and a man's white wool hat; has loſt one of her eyes; 'tis ſuppoſed ſhe was taken away by a free Negroe man. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have EIGHT SPANISH DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by CATHARINA HILLEGAS.

Upper Hanover, September 17, 1792. †

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 27th of this inſtant, (September) at the Houſe of Zachariah Roſſall, in Mount-Holly,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated and valuable Farm, called MOUNT PLEASANT, ſituated near the Village of Mount-Holly, adjoining the road leading to the City of Burlington, and diſtant therefrom about ſix miles; containing about 179 acres, 30 acres of which is meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence; about 100 acres of good tillable land, including a never failing bearing orchard of good fruit, containing about 21 acres; the remainder ſwamp and woodland. There is on ſaid farm a new brick two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on each floor, and accommodated with five fire places; a good cellar under the whole houſe, divided into three apartments; a good brick kitchen adjoining the dwelling-houſe; a well with a pump of excellent water before the door; a large garden fronting the houſe, newly pailed in, which contains a great variety of fruit; a large barn, and ſtabling ſufficient for 12 or 15 horſes; hay-houſes, ſheep-houſe, waggon houſe, ſmoak-houſe, ſtill-houſe, and a large and convenient cyder-houſe, 30 by 40 feet, with a complete cyder-mill and preſs therein, where ten hogſheads of cyder have been made at one common preſſing. There is on ſaid farm ſeveral ſprings of water; an excellent landing at one end of the farm, on Northampton river, where produce may be put on board veſſels for Philadelphia or the Weſt-India markets.

Alſo, ſundry Tracts of Pine Land, which have been before advertiſed and deſcribed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will be ſhewn the premiſes by the ſubſcriber, who will execute a clear and indiſputable title to the purchaſer. Or for particulars reſpecting the pine lands apply to Moſes Kempton, in Mount-Holly.

The ſales will begin at 2 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given and conditions made known, by

JOHN LEE.

Mount Pleaſant, September 11, 1792.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Chriſtian Detweiler, John Gray, Iſaac Phillips, and others, containing 200 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Thomas Bull (Collier) deceaſed. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Friday, the 5th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two Meſſuages and two Plantations or Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Leonard Freſhcorn, John Jones, Daniel Livergood, and others, containing in the whole 322 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Robinſon. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of James Green, Inn-keeper, in the townſhip of Brandywine, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, two Meſſuages and Plantations or Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Thomas Fiſher, Abraham Harner, Robert Craig, and others; containing 240 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of Henry Schlieck, deceaſed. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter bounded on Market-ſtreet, and by a lot of land of Keziah Pugh, land of John Rankin, and others; containing about 50 perches. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Aaron White. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 14, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, the one-ſixth part in ſix equal parts to be divided, of one Stone Dwelling-houſe, one Log Meſſuage, &c. and Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Birmingham, in the county of Delaware, bounded by Brandywine creek, lands of Caleb Brinton, Micajah Speakman, and others; ſaid to contain 125 acres. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Davis. ¶

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. tf.

To the Electors of Cheſter County.

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous exertions in my behalf on a former occaſion, demand my warmeſt acknowledgments. I once more come forward to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the enſuing election, and flatter myſelf that ſimilar exertions will procure me the Sheriff's office. Should I be ſo happy as to be your choice, my utmoſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to ſerve you with fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ready and attentive Friend to ſerve,
EZEKIEL LEONARD.

Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1792. ‡

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your paſt favours, eſpecially in voting me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, induces me to aſk your votes and intereſt the enſuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to ſerve,
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

Weſt Cheſter, Auguſt 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

To the Electors of the County of Montgomery.

Fellow-Citizens,

I THANK you for the confidence repoſed in me, one of your Repreſentatives in the legiſlature. As my private affairs will, the enſuing year, prevent me from giving that conſtant attendance the importance of the truſt requires, I therefore requeſt you will nominate ſome perſon, at the next general election, to ſerve in my ſtead, and thereby oblige your friend,

¶ JAMES VAUX.

PURSUANT to an Act of Aſſembly of the State of New-Jerſey, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common." the ſeveral ſhares in the tract of land called *Eſtaugh's*, lying in Broad Neck, Salem county, will be balloted for, at the Houſe of Jacob Frien, Inn-keeper, in ſaid county, on Monday, the 22d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,
Sep. 1, 1792. ELI ELMER, } Commiſſioners.
4 w. ¶ JOSEPH HEWARD.

MILLS *and* LANDS *for* SALE,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, about nine miles above the navigable tide-waters of Suſquehanna river, two and an half miles from Peach-bottom-ferry, two miles from Bald-friar-ferry, on ſaid river, and thirty miles from the landing of Chriſtiana bridge, on the navigable waters of Delaware, A good Merchant-mill, with two water wheels, two pair of ſtones, one burr the other country, three boulting-cheſts, reels, &c. The mill-houſe of ſtone, 52 by 45 feet, two ſtories high, alſo a ſaw-mill adjoining; the whole in good repair, and calculated for extenſive buſineſs for merchant and country work, were built in 1784, on a good and never-failing ſtream of water, called Conewingo; together with ninety acres of land, on which are erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, a well of good water, log barn, 75 by 25 feet, with ſtables, ſmoke houſe, &c. Seven acres of the land cleared and chiefly watered meadow of an excellent quality, a young bearing orchard of 100 apple-trees, the remainder of the lands are in timber. The main road leading from York-town to Chriſtiana bridge paſſes by the improvements. This ſite will ſuit any perſon deſirous of carrying on the millering buſineſs in an extenſive manner, as large ſupplies of wheat are brought from York county and the adjacent country, acroſs Peach-bottom and the other near ferries on Suſquehanna river. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion may be had at an early period after the ſale ſhall be made. The payment of purchaſe-money will be made convenient to a good purchaſer, by GEORGE M'CULLOCH.

Little-Britain townſhip,
Lancaſter county. Sept. 4, 1792. ¶

Norris-Town, Montgomery County, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of plurius Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Abraham Streeper, innkeeper, in Lower Merion townſhip, on Wedneſday, the third day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and land of Jonathan Jones, Evan Jones, and others; containing 114 acres, and 114 perches, whereon are erected, a ſtone houſe, barn, griſt-mill, and ſaw-mill, with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Anthony Levering, deceaſed, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the fourth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon all that capital meſſuage, and three ſeveral tracts of land, two of them contiguous to each other, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on the eaſt ſide of the river Schuykill, and the other of them ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, in the aforeſaid county, on the weſt ſide of ſaid river, which three tracts, containing in the whole 204 acres, known by the name of the Springmill farm, on which are erected, a large three ſtory ſtone houſe, with a kitchen adjoining to it, a ſtone barn and ſtables, two limekilns, one ſawmill, &c. there are alſo on ſaid premiſes, an excellent vineyard, and a ferry over the ſaid river Schuylkill. The whole taken in execution and to be ſole as the eſtate of Peter Legaux, by HENRY KNOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Auguſt 30. 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Zeeber, inkeeper, in Marlborough townſhip, on Friday, the fifth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Daniel Heiſter, John Zepp and others, containing twelve acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Henry Fouſt, by HENERY KOOKEN. Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the houſe of Mr. John Schneider, about three miles from Reading, on the 22d of Auguſt, Nancy Olphut, a ſervant girl, lately from Ireland, about 17 years of age, of a middle ſtature, marked with the ſmall-pox, black hair; took with her a green worſted gown, two ſhort gowns, one double purple ſtriped calico, one cotton and linen ditto, a pink petticoat, ſundry other clothes, and a man's hat; ſhe frequently ſmoaks tobacco. Whoever will take up the ſaid ſervant and deliver her to the ſubſcribers, or have her ſecured in any goal in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

JAMES MAY, Reading,
GEORGE WHITEHILL, Harriſburgh,
Or the PRINTERS hereof.

To be Sold, by way of PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

ABOUT five acres of LAND, on which is erected a valuable Griſt or Merchant-mill, with one pair of burr and one pair of country ſtones, both double geered; alſo a Saw-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Cooper's ſhop and Stable, all ſituate on Cheſter creek, the beſt ſtream of water between Schuylkill and Brandywine, four miles from Cheſter. Likewiſe a Water lot in Cheſter, on which there is a ſtone ſtore. When and where the conditions will be made known and attendance given, by

¶ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB.

WAS taken up, on the 7th of this inſtant, on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown townſhip, between the 8 and 9 mile ſtone, two COWS, one of them brown, with a white face, and the other brown, with white ſpecks and white forehead. The owner or owners, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Sept. 8, 1792. ‡ HENRY SWEYER

BROKE into the garden of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, a bright bay HORSE, with black mane and tail, about ſix years old, 14 and an half hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Auguſt 11, 1792. ¶ MATTHIAS DESHONG.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th inſtant, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MARSHALL, about fifteen years old, a well ſet hearty looking boy, of a winning ſpeech, and not very fair complexion, had on a light olive coloured coatee, a ſhort under jacket, red and blue ſtriped trowſers, white thread ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes not much worn, and a new felt hat—likewiſe took with him two ſhirts. It is ſuppoſed he will bend his courſe towards Salem, New-Jerſey. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward. MICHAEL MINIER.

Philadelphia, 9th Month 11, 1792.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by

tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with wnite buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, not ſhod, both hind feet white, ſome white hairs in both flanks, a ſmall blaze down her face, trots long and eaſy, has a ſcar acroſs one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brought home, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate late of John Roberts, tavern-keeper, of Upper Merion townſhip, county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, before the 1ſt day of January next, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

ISAAC DAVIS,
JOSEPH ROBERTS, } Adminiſtrators.

Auguſt 30, 1792. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the gaol at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, John Cain (an old offender) born in Ireland, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, black hair, down look: had on a new caſtor hat, a pattern jacket, corduroy breeches, thread ſtockings, an old pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles, fond of ſtrong liquor; was ſeen on the road near Philadelphia, in company with a Dutch woman of his acquaintance, and it is expected they will endeavour to paſs as man and wife. From information he meant to go to Trenton, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. Any perſon apprehending ſaid villain, and have him confined in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought back.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Auguſt 23, 1792. §

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, ſuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

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